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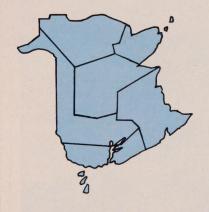
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WHERE THE WORLD IS AT HOMESM









New Brunswick Guide

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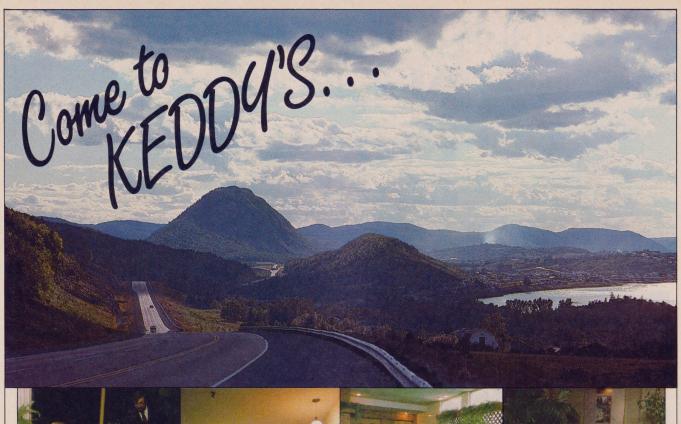
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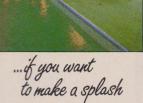
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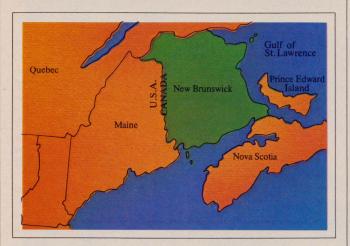
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New Brunswick: join us in the fun



New Brunswick is the last large, unspoiled recreational area on the eastern seaboard of North America, a place where 20th century influences have discreetly blended with

the past.

This province is easy to get to and easy to tour, an allseasons playground that has kept abreast of progress and the world's thrust toward the future. It has its share of the contemporary — the lyrics of the soul seekers, the dynamic energy of heavy metal rock and the compelling gospel beat — but it also has the quiet charm of rural countryside and the magnificent grandeur of the sea.

The 1,410 miles of wave-trimmed coastline symbolize the infinite variety and fascination of this province-by-the-sea. Twice each day the towering tides of Fundy rise as much as 50 feet to send rollers crashing against thrusting, rocky cliffs, tidal marshes and shingled coves. But the waters that lap endlessly along the long stretches of sandy beach in northeastern bays are gentler and the warmest north of the Carolinas.

Nine urban areas have populations of more than 10,000 but even the larger cities of Saint John, Moncton and the capital, Fredericton, offer the hospitality and friendliness of

small towns.



New hotels rise in bustling developments and fast food outlets cater to those in a hurry, but there are also elegant dining rooms and the more relaxed pace of cosy heritage inns and the warmhearted welcome received at bed and breakfast accommodations.

Traffic and commerce move rapidly on highways and in ports, but covered bridges and toll-free river ferries form links to the past, along with picturesque lighthouses, like tall candles set in sea-carved coasts, still welcoming fisherfolk home from the sea.

New Brunswick is the closest part of the Maritimes to

the rest of Canada and the United States. More than 696,000 Canadians live in this neat little rectangle, about 200 miles

north and south by 150 miles east and west. They are attached to the rest of the country in a pact called confederation, along the base of Quebec's Gaspé and by a narrow neck of land to Nova Scotia. A ribbon of silver called the St. John River forms most of the unguarded U.S. border with the state of Maine.

New Brunswick has continued a tradition of hospitality since 1534 when the intrepid French explorer Jacques Cartier came ashore along its northeast coast, pumped hands with the startled Indian natives and declared himself the first European tourist to visit this storied corner of North America.

It can truly be called the only bilingual province of Canada because the province has designated both French and English as official languages. Nearly 35 per cent of the people are French-speaking descendants of Acadian settlers and the influence of their cultural background has blended with that of the descendants of the United Empire Loyalists who came north from the United States during and after the American Revolution.

Later, Scots, Irish, Danes and Germans all melded in their distinctive flavors.

The province divides naturally into six areas, each different in many ways yet each inevitably interwoven into the historic tapestry of the whole. Each region — St. John River Valley, Acadian Coast, Southeast Shores, Miramichi Basin, Fundy Tidal Coast and Restigouche Uplands — is a complete vacation destination, a selection of attractions supported by a full range of services that makes it easy for visitors to relax and explore from a central base.

It's easy to feel at home among New Brunswick's neighborly people. Join in one of the many festivals, drop in at a community social or church supper, you'll be welcome and you'll probably be served some of the area's specialties made by the best local cooks. Crafts have flourished in this province and the variations in their development and styles are fascinating and informative for the creator and the observer. Visit an auction and get a close, personal peek into the past and maybe buy an instant heirloom.



Buildings are perhaps the most visual and revealing reflections of history and even geography. They are illuminations of political, military, religious and educational developments. The Martello Tower in Saint John, the blockhouse in St. Andrews and Fort Beausejour near Aulac are reminders of past fears, hostile tribes and nations and the skirmishes of war. The stately Parliament Buildings in the capital, Fredericton, and the courthouse in St. Andrews are monuments that still witness fiery words but eventually produce law and order. The spirit and mind can be nourished when peace reigns and Christ Church Cathedral, started in 1845 at Frederic-

ton, became the first new cathedral foundation on British soil since the Norman Conquest in 1066. One of the richest architectural designs in Eastern Canada was followed for the construction of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Edmundston. A simple meeting house for all faiths, built in 1821, still survives in Moncton. The Arts Building of the University of New Brunswick is the oldest university building still in use in Canada and the University of Moncton, the only French-language university in the province, is the location of a special Acadian Museum.

Some other museums show ways of life that have been important influences on New Brunswick and her people, like the Woodmen's Museum at Boiestown, the Miramichi Salmon Museum at Doaktown or the Salem Hillsborough

Railway near Moncton.

Private homes trace modes of living on a smaller, more detailed scale and bring the everyday life of our ancestors into clearer focus. The New England houses of the Loyalists from Castine, Maine, were ferried to St. Andrews by barge during the American Revolution and impressive residences

walking tours to see the most notable and historic homes and buildings are furnished by some communities and provide an insight into the past and a pleasant way to spend an afternoon.

Imagination becomes vivid reality, history comes to life, at the re-created settlements of Kings Landing and Acadian Historical Village where present-day people, babies to seniors, play the roles of our ancestors, wearing their clothes, doing

their chores, using their tools.

Children can move back into the past during the day but retire to the present at bedtime at either historical settlement, French or English, by attending the Visiting Cousins programs, a very special kind of summer recreation. Other, more traditional, camps also abound with individual sports, computer, riding, arts or music programs.

Children of all ages enjoy watching the antics of animals at zoos and wildlife parks. A game farm near Moncton is at famed Magnetic Hill, one of nature's oddities that allows cars to coast uphill backward (or forward!) without benefit

of motor or push from the most skeptical.

New Brunswick has many curious natural phenomena, many related to the awesome, inexorable tides of Fundy — the Tidal Bore in Moncton, the Flower Pot Rocks at Hopewell Cape, the spooky caves near St. Martins, the Reversing Falls Rapids in Saint John and the Hole in the Wall on Grand Manan Island.

In the Picture Province you are never far from the charm and fascination of water. Softly rounded hills, scented by ubiquitous spruce and pine and tamarack, are reflected in myriad streams and lakes and slope gently into river valleys striped in the varied greens of farmland. It's easy to be close to nature here, either for a brief walk on a marked trail or camping in complete immersion wilderness. There is space to spare for all outdoor lovers - for fishing, hunting, canoeing, sailing, tenting. There are 57 provincial parks ranging from rugged Mt. Carleton surrounding the highest peak, 2,690 ft., to super year-round Mactaguac, from the wellequipped ski slopes of Sugarloaf to the sand and warmth of Parlee Beach. The different faces of the sea are dramatized at the national parks - Kouchibouguac with 16 miles of sand dunes and Fundy with craggy heights high above rambunctious Fundy tides.

New Brunswick really has two climates. In the summer, air-conditioning is provided by the ocean for coastal areas, keeping them some degrees cooler than average, but the effect is reversed to moderate winter's chill. Inland temperatures often reach into the 90s F on warm summer days but after brilliant sunsets usually drop back to the comfortable-

for-sleeping 60s F.

The seasons are sharply defined with the dramatic, glorious blaze of autumn foliage replacing summer's softer rainbow hues within several weeks. Later an icy, crystal land of silver appears, sometimes masked by swirling drifts of snow that in their turn become the springtime scented drifts of

blooming fruit trees.

At Tourist Information Centres throughout the province, visitors can talk to experienced travel counsellors about things to do, places to go and how to get there. Provincial centres provide Dial-A-Nite, a telephone service that allows people to call without charge for reservations at motels, hotels and privately operated campgrounds. There is also a year-round, toll-free information system. Call 1-800-561-0123 from anywhere in the United States or Canada except New Brunswick where the number is 1-800-442-4442.



built in the Georgian tradition still survive in the older areas of the province. Coastal homes facing the Bay of Fundy or the Miramichi are often topped by a widow's walk. Years ago in these windowed areas, many a seaman's wife waited anxiously for the glimpse of sail that meant the safe return of her husband and growing prosperity from the overseas trade.

The wooden houses that are omnipresent in our province — from neat, plain salt boxes, to gingerbread-trimmed Victorian residences, to cheery combinations of color that brighten even the simplest homes on the Acadian coast — indicate the miles of forest land that still exist as well as presenting exterior pictures of lives through the years. Maps for





The Acadian Suite La Troupe folklorique du Madawaska Director: Sister Henriette Raymond

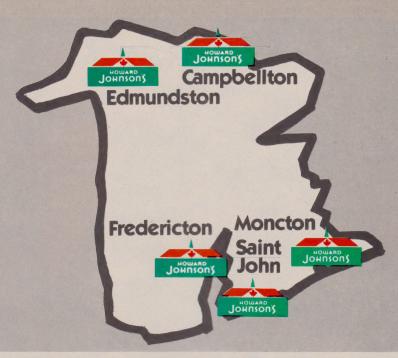
La Suite acadienne La Troupe folklorique du Madawaska Directrice: Soeur Henriette Raymond

"Remember that the most beautiful things in the world are the most useless: peacocks and lilies for instance."

- John Ruskin



Department of Historical and Cultural Resources Province of New Brunswick



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Beaches prove skeptic wrong

by Kim Lindsay

o many people the availability and quality of beaches is *the* major consideration when planning a vacation. I must confess I am such a person. If there aren't good beaches in a potential vacation destination, I simply don't go. It is that important to me.

In 1984 my husband, two daughters and I headed for Eastern Canada in response to some photographs that extolled the virtues of beaches in New Brunswick. To say the least we were skeptical. We knew New Brunswick had beaches, but we were also aware that the province had the Bay of Fundy with its cold water...the kind that makes your legs ache when you go in up to your knees. Mind you, it is a great area for beachcombing and the children had so much fun in the waves they didn't mind the temperature.

But the children had studied New Brunswick in social studies and were keen to visit Kings Landing, to see the whales that frequent the waters around Grand Manan Island and the pictures of the beaches did look inviting. We loaded up the camping gear in the station wagon I packed my bathing suits and suntan oil (the one I had bought in Florida the

previous spring that guaranteed "your darkest tan ever"). Returning from vacation without a tan is tantamount to committing a crime. All that money and energy and nothing to show for it.

John and the girls agreed to travel first down the east coast of New Brunswick where several salt water beaches were supposed to be. The photographs did not lie or misrepresent the province's east coast. We were more than pleasantly surprised because the beaches were great and the water was warm.

For me salt water has always been the secret ingredient

On a week day we almost had the entire beach at Val Comeau to ourselves. It was near a French community called Tracadie. The children played in the water, built castles and collected shells. John dozed, swam and did a little appreciative "watching." I got a burn — I don't use sunscreen even though I know I should. Our New Brunswick vacation was off to a successful start.

We camped at Val Comeau for days and enjoyed the plen-

tiful fresh seafood. I slept poorly because of my burn but it didn't matter because I had turned brown by the third day. Of course John and the children, who don't really care about tans, were brown as berries. With no thought about work we were happy and completely relaxed, vacationing in New Brunswick was a good idea.

With mixed feelings of regret and anticipation we packed up our camping gear and headed down the coast to Kouchibouguac National Park. On the way we saw several signs indicating beach areas. I no longer questioned the signs, I knew a beautiful sandy beach was situated at the end of the road. Most New Brunswick beaches tend to be underused — I guess you could say they're just waiting to be discovered.

After a two-hour drive with stops enroute at an historic farm, a fishermen's memorial and a roadside stand for fresh vegetables, Kouchibouguac was even better than we expected.

We set up the camper, packed a lunch and headed for the beach. I have an unofficial vacation rule to be on the beach on a sunny day by noon, at the very latest.

The beach was superb and extended for over 16 miles along the coast. We spent the next few days here and rented bikes, went on a nature walk, swam, beachcombed and tried windsurfing. I got a few bruises but they didn't show under my dark tan.

I even felt as if a few of those unwanted pounds were disappearing. The water was so warm and inviting that I found myself joining John and the girls for swimming races and playing in the water. Swimming is effective exercise and salt water certainly makes it easy.

Three days later we again headed further down the coast. The beaches here were equally good, perhaps busier due to their close proximity to the city of Moncton — but still not overcrowded. There seems to be a shortage of accommodation close to the beach but once New Brunswick beaches are discovered cottages and cabins will become more readily available.





at Parlee Beach in Shediac the day of a sand sculpture contest. You should have seen some of the creations. It is amazing what can be made with sand and a little imagination.

By this time we were ready for some urban conveniences. Another of my vacation rules is that we don't camp the whole time. Using Moncton as a base we spent the next few days visiting a different beach each



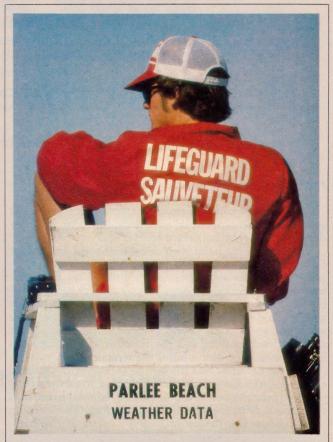
day. The girls loved Sandy Beach in Cap Pelé where a waterslide was an added bonus.

It should not come as a surprise that this province has fantastic warm, salt water beaches. For years vacationers have headed to P.E.I. for sun and sand, but a glance at the map shows how much of New Brunswick's shoreline also borders Northumberland Strait.

Our next destination was Grand Manan Island in the lower Bay of Fundy, and the girls were excited about the possibility of seeing a whale. Again we were not disappointed — we were thrilled to see several of these gigantic creatures spouting.

Kings Landing was also a hit for the whole family and, although we were reluctant, it was time to head home.

But we had our photographs, great memories and best of all, I had my "darkest tan ever."



We go back to our roots. Everyday.







WELCOME

The Village Historique Acadien is an attempt to recreate, within the space and period described to nearest possible historical accuracy, a settlement of Acadia in the years 1780-1880. The "Village" illustrates the culture and life of a people who faced many difficulties in its struggle for survival. This is reflected as much in the choice and ordering of the buildings as in the efforts expended to revive the trades, costumes and traditions proper to the Acadians of that period.

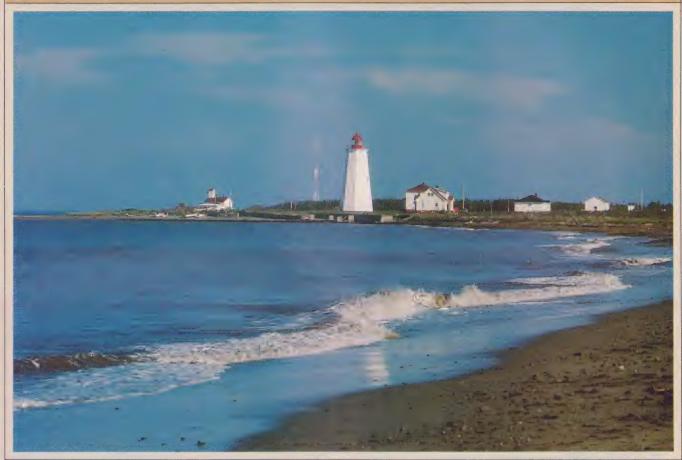
Choice of the site, along the "Rivière du Nord" away from neighbouring townships, and consequently any modern construction, was motivated by the proximity of the "levées" and the "aboiteaux". This way of draining the marshes in order to make them proper for cultivation earned the Acadians the title of "défricheurs d'eau, or marshland settlers".

Caraquet, New Brunswick



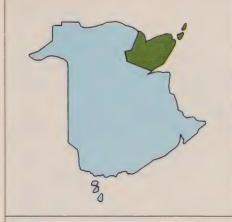
Acadian Coast

The fun and intrigue of a vacation abroad with at-home convenience. . . fresh seafood in abundance, seemingly endless stretches of sandy beach, colorful summer festivals, and Acadian "joie de vivre".









The essence of this region is the assertion of the Acadian heritage and its link to the sea. Geographically, it extends from Nepisiguit Bay along the craggy northeast coast to the tip of Miscou Island and then south along Northumberland Strait to the Miramichi Basin.

To the first European explorers who visited the area in the 1500s it was a land of plenty with abundant fish and waterfowl. In the 1700s it became home to thousands of Acadians fleeing oppression after the British takeover of "Acadie." The ensuing deportation of Acadians in 1755 marked the end of a long struggle between Britain and France for control of this area of North America.

Despite great hardship, the Acadians have maintained great spirit and joie de vivre (translated love of life). This combined with a proud and storied heritage provides a distinctive character to the Acadian Coast. It has been described as "a vacation abroad with at home convenience."

Other features of the Acadian Coast include one of the most metal-rich areas in Canada, many salt-water beaches, deepsea fishing excursions for giant bluefin tuna (world records have been set), quality handcrafts and fresh seafood. Bon Appétit!

Route 11 is the major highway.

The Nepisiguit Region is the first major destination area when entering from the Restigouche Uplands. It includes the land surrounding the bay where the Nepisiguit River empties into the Baie des Chaleurs.

The region is an important mining centre with a high percentage of Canada's known commercial deposits of zinc, lead and silver.

Route 134 follows the coast to communities such as Belledune, Pointe Verte, Petit-Rocher, Nigadoo with its fine handcraft centre at La Fine Grobe and nearby zoo and Beresford where a provincial park features a beach.

Bathurst — heart of the bay

Bathurst, the only city in this region, is located at the mouth of the Nepisiguit River where Routes 11 and 134 intersect. It was the site of an early settlement established by Nicholas Denys, governor

Including the Nepisiguit Region, City of Bathurst, Acadian Peninsula and communities of Caraquet, Shippagan and Tracadie

of the Acadian Coast and author of one of the first books about the area published in France around 1672. Denys is buried in the Gowan Brae area of the city and a memorial has been erected to him. An important industrial centre, Bathurst boasts the largest zinc-producing mines in the world. Check at a tourist information centre on the availability of tours. A war museum is of interest and Tetagouche and Pabineau falls are located

Youghall Provincial Park with its beach and marina is a popular recreation area. There are also other beaches close at hand. Bird-watching may be enjoyed and a bird sanctuary is found near by. A farmers' market is held during the summer and marinas welcome visiting boaters. East of Bathurst, at the junction of Routes 11 and 340 is the community of Janeville. Here on a two-hectare (fiveacre) site, a restored grindstone mill represents the preservation of a bygone era. Visitors are welcome.

Further east, Route 135 leads to St. Leolin and Paquetville. Following the rugged coast overlooking the Baie des Chaleurs, Route 11 leads past unique rock formations such as Pokeshaw Island to the Acadian Peninsula. The peninsula begins at Grande-Anse and extends along the coast to Neguac. Although French is the common language here, most residents speak English as well. It is here that Acadian culture may be truly experienced and enjoyed.

Settled in 1810, Grande-Anse has a municipal park that provides a scenic lookout. A museum and art gallery featuring the history of the Roman Catholic Church and its popes is scheduled to open

in the summer of 1985.

There are also beaches in the area. The Acadian Historical Village, located just off Route 11 between Grande-Anse and Caraquet, is the major attraction in the peninsula.

It is a re-created settlement that brings to life the story of the Acadians and depicts in vivid detail their way of life during the century from 1780 to 1880. Traditional trades and crafts have been revived and throughout the large riverside site visitors have the opportunity to visit with the blacksmith, cobbler, wheelright, broom maker, printer and many others practising their craft in the manner of their forefathers. Village "residents" create items that were necessary for survival - they card wool, weave cloth, make soap and brooms, dry fish and preserve vegetables and meat.

On the site, an ancient diking system,

"aboiteaux," is in operation. It was built to reclaim sea marshes to be used for farmland which could provide vital crops.

Recent additions to the many complexes on site include a working grist-mill and the Theriault home. Other buildings include a church, school, tavern and several houses - all staffed with "residents" in period costume eager to wel-

come you into the 1800s.

Acadian food is featured at the cafeteria in the modern reception centre. An audio-visual presentation provides background to the Acadian story and their struggle for survival. A gift shop is a showcase for Acadian crafts. Throughout the summer special events and celebrations are scheduled, including a children's

Between the Acadian Village and Caraquet, Route 325 travels inland to

Bertrand.

Back on Route 11, Caraquet, often referred to as "the heart of modern Acadia," was founded in 1758 by Acadians who had escaped deportation. Today Caraquet has one of the province's largest commercial fishing fleets and fresh seafood is abundant. A fish market on the wharf is a popular stop for those who like to prepare their own. The town is also the home of the province's only fisheries school. Caraquet is the central port for deepsea fishing excursions and several boats are available for fishing the giant bluefin tuna and other fish.

Sightseeing boat tours of the bay are

also available.

The art of boat building is practised in the Caraquet area with some families tracing their history in this occupation

for many generations.

A museum portrays Acadian history and the Sainte-Anne-du-Bocage Shrine pays a special tribute to these brave people. On August 15, the national Acadian holiday, thousands of descendants of the original Acadian settlers make a pilgrimage to the shrine.

Route 145 continues along the coast to Bas-Caraquet where boat tours depart from the Marina and Port de

Plaisance.

A sidetrip via Routes 345 and 113 leads to the lovely coastal communities of Shippagan and Lamèque and on to Miscou Island.

Shippagan, an important commercial fishing centre, is the home of the Marine Centre which provides an indepth study of the Gulf of St. Lawrence's marine life and the area's fishing industry. Deepsea fishing charters are available.

The harvesting of peat moss is an im-

Acadian Coast

portant industry and tours are available. Swimming may be enjoyed at Shippagan Provincial Park.

A bridge crosses a narrow channel to Ile Lamèque where peat moss is also harvested. The town of Lamèque is the largest centre and here the Paradis des Animaux (wildlife park) is a popular stop for children . . . of all ages. Deepsea fishing excursions and swimming are available in the area.

Miscou Island, at the northernmost tip of the province, has the charm and tranquility only a remote and sparsely populated island can provide. The island's lighthouse has been in continuous operation since 1856 and it has tremendous value as both an historic site and a strategic navigational beacon. The island has seemingly endless stretches of sandy beach, yet to be discovered but there to be enjoyed. It is a popular locale for bird-watching. A toll-free ferry links the island to the New Brunswick mainland.

Tracadie on Route 11 was named for an Indian word meaning ideal place to camp...and it is. Val Comeau Provincial Park on the outskirts of the town near the community of Sheila offers both camping facilities and a salt water beach. A local museum features the history of the area.

Inland, via Route 135, at St. Isidore there is a small museum.



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Travelling south, side roads ofte 1 lead to treasured coastal delights for those who like to explore.

In the small community of Sheila (locally pronounced Shy-la) there is a shrine and nearby at Tabusintac a museum highlights local history.

Neguac is the last community in the Acadian Coast and from here a causeway leads to a provincial park and beach. Boat tours are also available in the area.

Route 11 continues to Chatham/ Newcastle and the Miramichi Basin.

Historic Sites and Museums

Bathurst

Herman J. Good V.C. Memorial Museum Legion Hall, 575 St. Peter Avenue Telephone: (506) 546-3135

Caraquet

Acadian Historical Village Route 11, 10 km west of Caraquet Telephone: (506) 727-3467

Acadian Museum 15 St. Pierre Blvd., east Telephone: (506) 727-3269 Sainte-Anne-Du-Bocage Shrine Route 11, west end of town

Grande-Anse

The Popes' Museum and Art Gallery 184 Rue Acadie Telephone: (506) 732-3003 Scheduled to open June, 1985

St. Isidore

Le Musée de St. Isidore Route 135 (near Post Office) Telephone: (506) 358-6322

Shippagan Marine Centre

Route 113 Telephone: (506) 336-4771

Tabusintac

Tabusintac Centennial Memorial Library and Museum Route 11 Telephone: (506) 779-9261

Tracadie

Tracadie Historical Museum Académie Ste-Famille, Couvent St. Telephone: (506) 395-2212





Bathurst

Gowan Brae Golf and Country Club Telephone: (506) 546-2707

Pokemouche

Club de Golf de Pokemouche Telephone: (506) 727-3577

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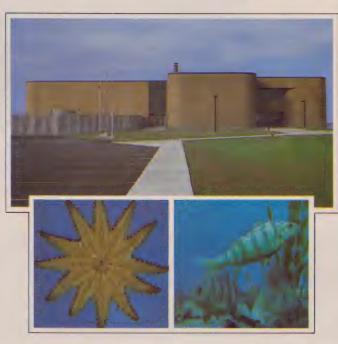
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Tides of Fundy

amuel de Champlain was indeed a brilliant explorer, geographer, colonizer and writer but because he didn't know about the mighty tides of Fundy he got his feet wet. All this happened in 1604 while the French adventurer was standing on what was to become the New Brunswick shore of the Bay of Fundy admiring that vast expanse of water he had just transversed.

Champlain came from a long line of fishermen and sailors and was educated as a navigator. He had visited the West Indies and Mexico and other parts of the world and was familiar with average tidal action. But he soon learned that the Bay of Fundy tides are, to use popular modern phraseology, something else again.

Champlain didn't know it at the time, but as he scanned the horizon an estimated one hundred billion tons of briny water was preparing to make its way toward shore at the turn of the tide. This onslaught of water is almost equal to the average 24-hour flow of all the rivers in the world. It is possible to see such a spectacular sight twice a day almost anywhere along the southern coast of New Brunswick. These tides surge from the

open Atlantic through the rocky portals of the Bay of Fundy every 12 hours and 30 minutes.

Tremendous tides that compare to those in the Bay of Fundy have been recorded on the coast of Siberia, at Ungava Bay and in the Bristol Channel. However, not as much water is moved at these locations as in Fundy.

At the bay's eastern extremity spectators have seen the highest tides ever recorded anywhere. The tide here has been measured at 52½ feet, the equivalent height of a four-storey building and farther than the distance from the pitcher's mound to home plate on a baseball diamond. And it's not the distance travelled up the beach, it is all in the depth of the water.

On its swift way to shore the tide climbs barnacle-crusted legs of wooden wharves in communities along the jagged perimeter of the bay, swells tiny creeks, submerges reefs and sand bars, beaches and mud flats and attacks old Acadian dikes. At the head of the bay the water can rise one foot in seven minutes. Having done all this, its lowly rolls back to the Atlantic to take a rest and gather strength for another assault.

These tides have not only left their indelible mark on the

people who inhabit Fundy's coastal and island communities, but tangible evidence of an awesome power that manifested itself since the world began. Down the eons of time these tides have sculpted the Flower Pot Rocks at Hopewell Cape, quarried the echo caves at St. Martins, powered the world's second largest whirlpool, Old Sow, off Deer Island, and continue to program the daily arrival and departure of the Tidal Bore of the Petitcodiac River.

And just to show off a rather distorted sense of humor, the tides charge the mouth of the mighty St. John River so violently twice each day that the rapids there retreat in disorder, causing them to reverse direction and forcing the river to flow backward. The action of the tides is felt as far as Fredericton some 60 miles inland.

Fundy tides are the highest in the world because of the shape of the bay.

The tidewater comes in normally just as it does everywhere else when it enters the Bay of Fundy at its widest point. But the farther up it travels the more it changes — the water literally piling up as it moves up the funnel-shaped bay. It is, in effect, squeezed by the ever-narrowing sides and the constant shallowing of the bottom, forcing the water higher up the shore.

Another reason why the Fundy tides are so high is that the low or ebb tide running out of the bay collides with the new, incoming high tide, combining forces to make a higher wave coming in. This combination of wave forces is called resonance.

Perhaps this might help explain the tidal action. Imagine a swimming pool full of water tilting back and forth. As the rhythm of the moving water begins to "resonate" within the sides and bottom of the pool, a series of small, well-timed pushes will send water pouring over the edge. The length and depth of the basin determine its particular rhythm. The water of the Bay of Fundy rocks from one end to the other in time with the water in the Atlantic Ocean.

The mechanics of tides is a complex subject, but it's the pull of the moon that does most of the work. Sometimes the

sun gives a hand when the moon and sun are in phase, or lined up with the earth. This occurs about twice a month, once at the new moon and again when the moon is full. The resulting tides are some 20 per cent higher than normal. These are called spring tides which has nothing to do with the season of the year but simply means "when waters spring up from the sea." In between these tides are lower ones called neap from the Anglo-Saxon word meaning sparse or scanty.

The sea has always played a major role in the development of New Brunswick, providing her people an industry, a playground and a source of tribulation. The Fundy area has been greatly influenced by them. Ships must wait for the tide to rise before they can enter Fundy's ports or sail from them. The tide governs fishing and influences the weather. By pushing depth-chilled water to the top where it collides with sun-warmed air, it air-conditions the sum-

mers and hatches fog banks.

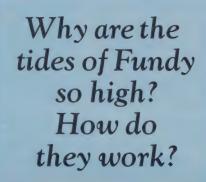
Dulse, an edible seaweed, is a nutritious and tasty product that must be harvested during low tide. Grand Manan Island, located 12 miles off the New Brunswick mainland in the Bay of Fundy, is the source of almost all of North America's supply of dulse.

It is picked during neap or low tide, when its purple color can be seen above the waterline, and then dried. Dulse, pronounced DULS by the locals, clings clean and smooth over the rocks, covering them completely in some places. Experienced pickers find the best, cleanest, long-stranded dulse between the rocks rather than on top.

A great deal of herring fished along

the Fundy Coast is also dependent on the tides. Many fishermen employ a unique technique using weirs (locally pronounced wares). Long poles are placed in the water on the floor of the bay and then wrapped in a circular pattern with net. A school of herring swimming with the tide becomes caught in the circular design of the net and cannot escape. The fishermen then "seine" or empty the weir. Visitors travelling along the Fundy Coast wonder what those "things" in the water are, yet the weirs appear in numerous photographs.

The Bay of Fundy has one of the most impressive sea-life









populations to be found anywhere in the world. A Federal Fisheries Research Station in St. Andrews is continually conducting studies on the many and varied species — from lobster and sea anenomes to whales and plankton.

Adjacent to the research station, an aquarium has displays that explain the tides and several tanks with inhabitants from

the Bay of Fundy.

There have been a number of on-again-off-again schemes to harness the tides of Fundy. In 1919 a young engineer, Dexter Cooper, a native of New York who used to spend his summers on Campobello Island, had a vision that would have, if implemented, harnessed the tides and supplied cheap electrical energy to a waiting continent.

A Saint John engineer, Wallace R. Turnbull, inventor of the first variable-pitch airplane propellor, was equally convinced that utilizing the tidal movements of Passamaquoddy Bay on the Maine-New Brunswick border held the answer to all the power needs of the Atlantic Provinces and New

ingland.

These ingenious men weren't the first to seriously consider tidal energy. A mill partially powered by tidal force was built under the instruction of Sieur de Poutrincourt at Port Royal in 1609, three years after Champlain established Canada's first settlement on an island in the St. Croix River. Two tidal-energized grist mills were operated on Passama-

quoddy Bay before 1800 and it is known that there were at least two tide mills in the Saint John area.

The closest New Brunswick has ever come to witnessing a commercial-scale Fundy tidal power reality was in the mid-1930s when the Quoddy Plan, authorized by executive order of U.S. President Roosevelt, was started for building a two-dam system in Passamaquoddy Bay near Eastport, Maine. Roosevelt was a summer resident of Campobello who knew the tides from his boyhood yachting days. However, on April 15, 1936, the president announced the discontinuation of the project.

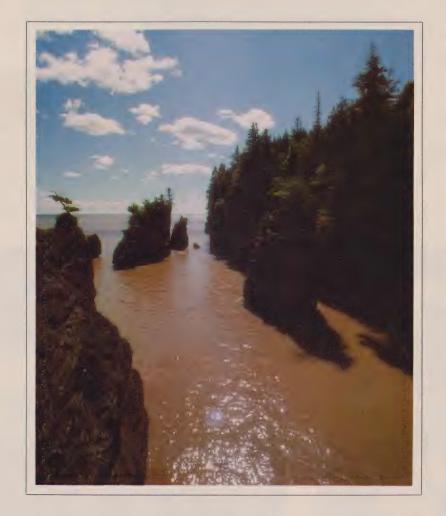
When you venture on to the Fundy shore when the sea is calm you're in for an unusual experience; you will seem to be surrounded by an unnatural stillness, an uneasy quiet punctuated only by the plaintive call of a gliding seagull or

the mournful dirge of a channel buoy.

It is now that you can hear the tide as it comes in, surmounting minor barriers and gurgling over into small depres-

sions beyond.

While mankind presses its apprehensive face against the windowpane of tomorrow, the flowing treasure known as the tides of Fundy continues moving in a mighty swell in and out, back and forth, in an eternal rhythm orchestrated under the influence of the moon.





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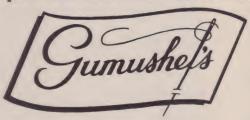
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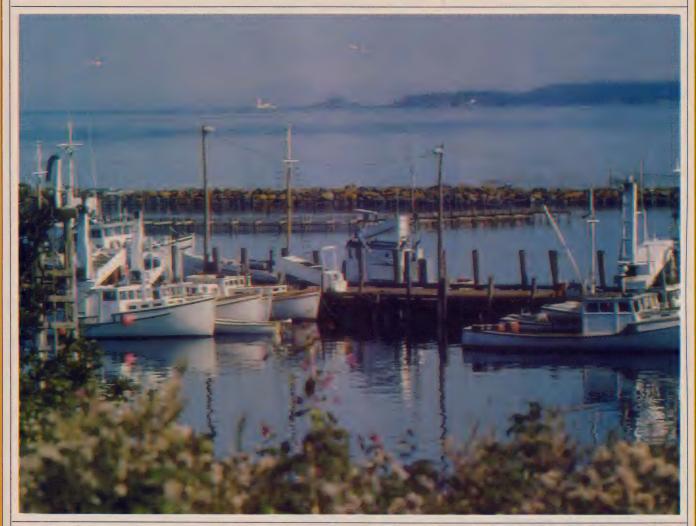


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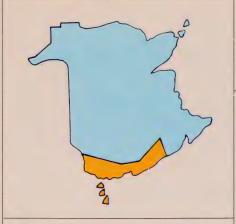
Fundy Tidal Coast

The world's highest tides, spouting whales, spectacular seascapes, a seaside resort, curious coves, the tranquil Fundy Isles, Canada's oldest city...a picture place to explore for the poets, painters and pirates among us.









Spectacular seascapes, spouting whales, rugged shoreline, curious coves, unique fishing weirs, gentle fisherfolk and Canada's oldest city — this is the Fundy Tidal Coast. It extends across the southern shore of New Brunswick from the eastern corner of Maine to the western boundary of Fundy National Park. It is characterized by the tremendous Fundy tides — the highest in the world.

Samuel de Champlain visited here in 1604 and established a winter settlement on a tiny island in the St. Croix River. Now 381 years later the island is an international historic site.

The thousands of United Empire Loyalists who settled the area following the American Revolution have exerted the greatest influence on the rich heritage of this region. These Loyalists travelled great distances, often under very difficult conditions, to begin a new life in a new land where they could remain loyal to the British monarchy.

The influx of the Loyalists prompted the incorporation of Canada's first city,

Saint John, in 1785.

The combination of charming seaside communities, the Fundy Isles, the old Loyalist port of Saint John and the everpresent Fundy tides makes this coast a vacation gem for those seeking a unique destination.

The major highway is Route 1, although side roads often lead to treasured seaside views.

St. Stephen is a major entry point for visitors travelling east from the United States. During the War of 1812 residents of this border town loaned gun powder, intended for the town's defence, to their "enemy" neighbors across the river in Calais, Me., to use for July 4th celebrations. Today both communities remain as symbols of international friendship and co-operation.

The world's first chocolate bar was created here by the founder of Ganong's

candy factory.

The history of Charlotte County is chronicled in a museum. Oak Bay Provincial Park offers camping facilities and

Including St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Deer, Campobello and Grand Manan Islands and Saint John

a salt water beach in a sheltered cove. Horseback riding is available in the area and a farmers' market is held during the summer months.

A sidetrip from here through charming rural communities such as Pleasant Ridge and Rollingdam leads to six covered bridges — a great day trip for those who like to explore.

Routes 3 and 4 travel through woodland to the St. John River Valley.

Route 1 overlooks the spectacular seascapes of Passamaquoddy Bay. Dochet's Island, the small island in the St. Croix River where Champlain and Sieur De Monts spent their first winter in America, may also be seen from the highway.

St. Andrews, accessible via Route 127, is a lovely resort town on the coast with a charming New England atmosphere. It is one of the province's oldest towns and was founded in 1783 by United Empire Loyalists. Many of these early settlers brought their homes in pieces aboard barges from Castine, Maine, and reassembled them in St. Andrews where three still stand. There are more than 250 buildings dating back to the 1800s with several surviving from the 1700s. A walking tour along tree-lined streets to admire these architectural gems is a pleasant way to spend an afternoon. The landscape is dominated by the turrets of the imposing Algonquin Hotel. It was built in the early 1800s by Canadian railway magnate, William Van Horne.

The Huntsman Marine Laboratory and Aquarium provides insight into life in the tremendous depths of the Bay of Fundy through live specimens, displays and audio visual presentations. A "Please Touch Tank" and playful harbor seals have special appeal for children. Important research, including the development of blue lobster, is carried out at the adjacent Federal Fisheries Research Station. Golf, tennis, sailing, hiking, swimming and saltwater fishing are available for recreation. Arts, crafts and nature interpretation courses are offered at the Sunbury Shores Arts and Nature Centre. Several individuals creating quality craft items reside and work in the area and many quaint shops are found in the town.

A good example of Georgian architecture, the Ross Museum is the home of an impressive collection of antiques and porcelains. Other attractions of historic interest in the area include the County Courthouse, Greenock Church, with vivid hand-carved, green oak foliage on its steeple, and a blockhouse that is a na-

tional historic site.

A farmers' market and fish markets ensure great food. Boat tours and sight-seeing cruises may be arranged.

Travelling east along the coast, you will find **St. George**, where a "monster" is reputed to reside in Lake Utopia. Fact or fiction — no one knows. A fish ladder below the dam enables salmon to complete their journey upriver to spawn. Granite quarried here around 1875 was shipped great distances for a cathedral in Boston and the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa. One of Canada's oldest graveyards is found here.

Just off Route 1, **Blacks Harbour** is the ferry terminal for the Grand Manan Island. It is also an important fish processing centre.

The Isles of Fundy

This lovely trio of beautiful and tranquil islands is situated in the western extremity of the Bay of Fundy. Each a maritime world in miniature, Campobello, Deer and Grand Manan islands are vacation treasures that must be experienced to be appreciated.

Deer Island, surrounded by a mosiac of smaller islands, is accessible by free ferry from Letete on the New Brunswick mainland. Fishing has traditionally been the mainstay of the economy and lobster canneries were established here as early as 1873. The island provides many opportunities for outdoor activities including bird- and whale watching, scuba diving, hiking and rockhounding. Boat tours are available. Offshore the "Old Sow," the world's second largest whirlpool, illustrates the power of the tides of Fundy. A toll ferry connecting with Deer Island makes daily crossings to Campobello Island during the summer months.

Campobello Island was called the "beloved isle" by Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who spent many a summer here. It may be reached by a toll-free international bridge from Lubec, Me.

Roosevelt International Park features the 34-room cottage that belonged to the former U.S. president. Visitors are welcome. The island has a rather unusual past in that it remained the feudal fief of a dynasty of Welsh seamen until the late 1800s, when it became "the place" for summer homes of wealthy American families.

Mementoes of early settlers are found in the Campobello Library. Herring Cove Provincial Park has a challenging golf course, a long stretch of pebbly beach and camping facilities. Strategically placed



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Grand Manan Island, well-known and with a character all its own, is the largest and most remote of the three Fundy Isles. Ferries make the one-and-a-half-hour crossing several times daily to and from the New Brunswick mainland. Visitors are advised to check schedules and have accommodation reservations if an overnight stay is planned.

The island has much to offer visitors who enjoy peace, quiet and outdoor activity. A bird-watchers' paradise, Grand Manan was visited by world-renowned ornithologist James Audubon, and he did many of his sketches here. More than 275 species have been sighted in the area. Whale watching, hiking, photography, painting and rockhounding are popular island pastimes. Boat tours and excursions may be arranged for better vantage points for some activities. Several lighthouses and colorful smokehouses make ideal subjects for artists.

The island itself is a unique geological formation as it consists of two different types of rock. At Red Point the contrast is quite evident in a cliff along the beach. Fishing is the major occupation and fresh seafood is plentiful. Dulse, an edible seaweed is also harvested on the island and exported around the world. A health spa is on the island.

Communities on the island include North Head, which is the island ferry terminal; Grand Harbour, where the Allan Moses bird collection and an impressive marine gallery are an integral part of a local museum, and Seal Cove with Anchorage Provincial Park and a bird sanctuary near by.

A free ferry crosses a narrow channel to White Head Island.

On the New Brunswick mainland Route 1 leads to the city of Saint John. It follows the coast through tidal bogs, where stunted spruce may be more than 100 years old, and on to blueberry country. At Pocologan it is not unusual to see scores of clam diggers at work during low tide. From late-June to mid-July the highway is bordered with blankets of lupins - colorful flowers in varying shades of pink, purple and white. New River Beach, with its long stretch of sandy shoreline, features camping facilities and the Barnaby Head Nature Trail. Although the water of the Bay of Fundy is refreshingly cool, children love to play in the waves.

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Fundy Tidal Coast

New Brunswick's largest, Saint John is reborn. Major restoration projects in the historic downtown area and exciting new developments are a testament to a city that is steeped in history, yet keenly progressive and discreetly combines the two. Market Square, with its seaward facade of building fronts that dates back to the 1800s, overlooks Market Slip where the United Empire Loyalists landed in 1783. This year Saint John celebrates "200 years proud" with a variety of birthday festivities planned. It is also hosting the Canada Summer Games during this special year.

It is a city that boasts many firsts such as the first police force in North America, first newspaper in Canada and the first



bank as well as many import inventions. Three walking tours, Prince William's Walk, A Victorian Stroll and the Loyalists Trail make exploration of the city's historic streets easy.

Each tour takes approximately oneand-a-half hours and brochures are available at tourist information centres.

Some of the historic attractions along these fascinating walks include Barbours General Store, restored and stocked to the year 1867; Loyalist House; the re-stored Pleasant Villa School circa 1876; the old Loyalist Burial Grounds; Chubbs Corner; Trinity Church, and many homes and buildings that are supreme examples of their own particular period of architecture.

Saint John is also the site of Canada's first museum founded in 1842 and the present New Brunswick Museum.

Other important historical attractions are Carleton Martello Tower, a stone fortification surviving from the War of 1812 and now a National Historic Site; Fort Howe Blockhouse, a replica of a 1777 blockhouse, and the telephone industry is chronicled at the Telephone Pioneers

Open every day except Sunday, the Old City Market (Canada's oldest) is a fascinating stop. Some of the stalls have been operated by the same family for many generations and there is a variety of fresh seafood, fruits, vegetables, crafts, antiques and collectibles for sale. Reflecting the importance of shipbuilding to the city, the interior of the market was modelled after the inverted hull of a ship.

A unique phenomenon takes place twice each day in Saint John. The tides of the Bay of Fundy reach such heights that they actually force the St. John River to flow upriver creating the Reversing Falls Rapids. The effects of this reversal are felt 117 km (65 miles) upriver. There are two lookouts that provide good viewing points. Rockwood Park, in the heart of the city, features camping, swimming, a waterslide recreation area, an aquatic golf driving range and Cherry Brook Zoo where many animals on the endangered species list are featured in a pleasant woodland setting.

Harbor boat tours are available from the Market Slip wharf and the area is popular for boating. Saint John is also at the mouth of one of the most scenic and navigable waterways in North America. Numerous water activities - board sailing, swimming, boating - may be enjoyed. Harness racing takes place twice each week at the Exhibition Park

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From Saint John Route 7 leads to the communities of Grand Bay and Westfield and then on to the St. John

River Valley.

Route 100 travels east through several small communities: East Riverside-Kinghurst, Renforth, Rothesay, Fairvale, Quispamsis and Gondola Point. A free ferry leads from here to the Kingston Peninsula.

On the Kennebecasis River (Route 121). **Hampton** features a country store. a museum and restored county jail and nearby Norton is a scenic rural

community.

Route 111 leads toward the Bay of Fundy and the village of St. Martins. The Quaco Museum depicts shipbuilding that took place in the community many years ago. In the early days of sail as many as 126 ships were under construction here at one time.

Route 1 continues east to the Southeast Shores with its fine beaches and two national parks.

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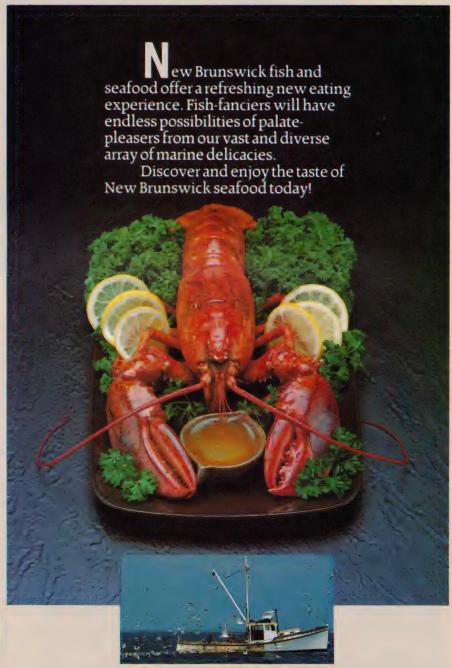
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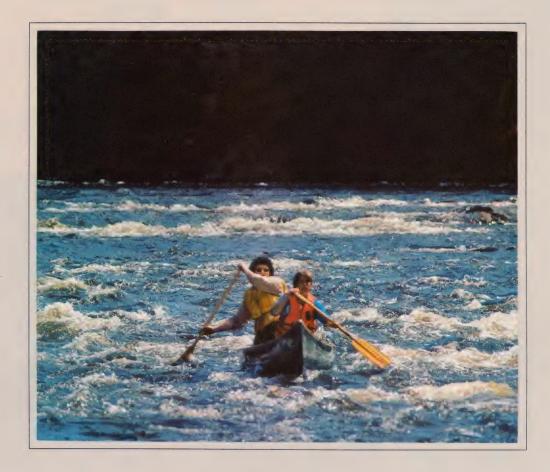
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A TASTE OF NEW BRUNSWICK



The Great Outdoors Beckons

Por decades the seaside province of New Brunswick has been known as Canada's Picture Province. During recent years a new dimension has been added to this image — it's a great spot for outdoor fun.

Camping

Of all outdoor activities during the summer, camping probably heads the list in terms of people participation. The magnetism of woods, water and wildlife continues to draw campers to New Brunswick. Whether encountered through the open flap of a pup tent or through the tinted glass of a recreational vehicle, facilities offered by both provincial and privately operated parks and campgrounds range from basic, near-wilderness sites for those who prefer solitude, to full-service locations for those who like to rough it in style.

New Brunswick's parks are carefully chosen for their scenic attributes and close-at-hand but away-from-it-all atmosphere. A natural setting overlooking a river or the ocean, the stillness of deep woods, the plaintive call of a loon or the slap of a beaver's tail echoing across an isolated lake, the color pagean-

try of wild flowers and the friendly presence of small wild animals in residence: these are just a few of the many sights and sounds to enjoy in New Brunswick's parks.

Day-tripping is popular with families who want to make a temporary home in New Brunswick. Using a park as a base from which to explore the surrounding countryside is an ideal way to discover more about the province and get in on all the special events and exciting activities.

National and Provincial Parks Celebrate

The first provincial government park was constructed in 1935 at Glenwood in Restigouche County on what is called the Stewart Highway (Route 17). Today New Brunswick operates and maintains 57 parks within its park system, six of which are operated by private enterprise under concession agreements. Park activities range from supervised swimming, nature walks and trails, interpretive programs, to golf, tennis, volleyball and recreation areas.

Mount Carleton Provincial Park, the province's only resource park, features mountains, valleys, rivers and lakes in

a wilderness setting. Far removed from the hustle and bustle of urban living and from any developed areas, it provides total immersion for those who really want to get back to

New Brunswick also has 120 privately owned campgrounds listed in the Accommodation and Campground Directory. Facilities and settings vary but always the price is right. Fees at all campgrounds in the province are noted as being among the lowest in Canada. An additional 10 per cent may be saved through the COA (Campground Owners Association) Camping Card Discount Program at participating COA campgrounds. There are 35 in the province and cards are available at most.

Canoeing and boating

New Brunswick's famed inland waterways are highways to almost unlimited vacation opportunities for those who like to paddle their own canoe, row a boat or navigate a houseboat.

With 1,500 miles of fresh water just right for boating, enthusiasts of the popular sport of canoeing have a wide choice. One may strain to the pull of turbulent water or turn to peaceful rivers; journey for miles on broad woodland lakes or thread a course through streams that join lake to lake or river to pond. Most offer campers and camera buffs the chance to enjoy some of the

most picturesque hinterland areas in the province.

Such rivers as the Nepisiguit, Nashwaak, St. John and Miramichi are famous salmon-angling waters and are, for most of the year, swift and best-suited for the experienced canoeist. But, if you are favored with a good reserve of "paddle-muscle" and the stamina to hang on when the going gets rough, then this is the way to go.

More outdoor fun

New Brunswick, with 85 per cent of its 28,000 square miles still forested, is just the place for enthusiasts of the relatively new, outdoor sport of orienteering, a sport of navigation on foot in which both physical effort and mental concentration are required. For many it is simply an outdoor fun and fitness activity; for others inclined toward competition it's a timed event with technical skill playing an important part. Orienteering usually takes place in the woods and all you need to get in on the fun is a map, compass and about 30 minutes to learn the basics. Places and dates of local meets are usually posted in Tourist Information Centres throughout the province.

While hiking, windsurfing, sailing and golf are to be found in just about every region of the province, the Fundy Isles are extra special because of the large number of birds sighted in the region. The famous Allan Moses bird collection is

housed in the Grand Manan Museum but the best ones are still on the wing and can be seen anytime. More than 275 species have been recorded. The Caraquet area, Tantramar Marshes and the eastern shore of the Bay of Fundy are also popular haunts for bird-watchers.

Grand Manan has also gained international recognition as one of the world's best locations for whale watching but these gentle giants of the ocean also frequent the waters around Deer and Campobello Islands.

Touring New Brunswick this summer? Bring along your bicycle and enrich your enjoyment of the province and get some exercise at the same time.

New Brunswick offers an incredible variety of terrain. To the north, deep woods and steep hills challenge the pump and puff buffs, while to the east, flat agricultural land makes peddling easier, and the many festivals and special events throughout the Acadian Coast liven things up. Throughout New Brunswick the towns are small enough to be friendly

and close enough to be convenient.

Enquire at a Tourist Infor-

mation Centre for routes suitable for cycling.

Fishing and Hunting

New Brunswick's rivers are the material with which anglers spin dreams and legends.

Some of the best salmon angling in the world is found here and in recent years conservation measures have en-

sured the continuation of this sport for years to come. Atlantic salmon landed last year exceeded expectations and the outlook for 1985 is even better.

Smallmouth bass are often overlooked by resident anglers, but visitors to the province often accord New Brunswick the status of a bass fisherman's paradise.

Here is what the magazine Sports Afield said about just one New Brunswick lake: "Spednic is the epitome of what a bass lake ought to be." Mervyn Cripps of Ontario's St. Catharine's Standard found our bass waters to be the "best fishing in North America."

Then Wyndle Watson of the Pittsburgh Press pulled out all the stops on the superlatives with "the greatest smallmouth fishing in the world...the bass are big and available in numbers unsurpassed anywhere I have ever fished."

However, it is the brook trout which is the most popular game fish in New Brunswick, prized as it is for its fine fighting and excellent eating qualities. The "Brookie" ranges in all the sportsfishing waters of the Picture Province.

The average size of sea-run brook trout is usually in the two- to three-pound range, but every year some specimens up to seven pounds are taken.





During 1985 New Brunswick's

provincial parks observe the 50th

anniversary of their founding in

conjunction with Canada's National

Parks Centennial, marking 100

years of heritage and conservation.



Then, there is its often overlooked cousin, the lake trout. Now found in about 14 New Brunswick lakes, it averages between three to eight pounds.

Another member of the salmonid family found in some 22 lakes in the southwest part of New Brunswick is the landlocked salmon. Although somewhat smaller as an adult fish, three to four pounds, it is identical to the sea-going salmon.

Pickerel is not heavily fished in New Brunswick and good catches can be had in the 30 or so lakes in which it is found. Perch, both yellow and white species, are excellent eating and found in 24 lakes and the St. John and St. Croix river systems. New Brunswick waters also host burbot, bullhead, brown trout, smelt, two species of sunfish, two species of whitefish and even the arctic char.

As for hunters, New Brunswick offers a wide range of big and small game.

The annual deer season in New Brunswick runs from late October to late November. Deer licence holders may also hunt small game such as grouse, rabbits and migratory game birds. There is a separate small game licence for these species.

New Brunswick also has bear licences, one for archers, another for a 12-day spring season and a third for a six-day fall season.

A general hunting licence which covers coyotes, pigeons, blackbirds, cormorants, porcupines, groundhogs and crows is available year round.

Hunters visiting New Brunswick must employ a licenced guide and guides must also be hired by nonresident anglers when fishing on designated salmon streams.

Non-resident sportsmen can obtain information on guiding and licencing regulations at any office of the New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources. Answer the call of the wild and experience New Brunswick's great outdoors.

Outdoor vacation packages are available for numerous activities and New Brunswick's outfitters have catered for many years to outdoor sportsmen, including some of the great names in the field of sports and entertainment.

Hints For Safe Outdoor Enjoyment

- 1. Department of Natural Resources Forest Rangers patrol extensively along the rivers and throughout the forests of New Brunswick. They are an excellent source of information about conditions in their districts. Before entering an unfamiliar forest area, it's a good idea to talk to the local ranger. Surprises aren't always pleasant!
- 2. Some hiking trails, canoe trails, primitive campsites and other recreational facilities make use of Crown land. Please, don't leave anything behind but a good impression. Keep New Brunswick Clean and Green — Carry Out What You Carry In!
- 3. Permits are required for any campfire in the forest during fire season (mid-April to October). Free permits are available from any Department of Natural Resources office.
- 4. All wildlife in New Brunswick is publicly owned. Information about hunting and fishing regulations is available from any Department of Natural Resources office.
- 5. Respect the rights of property owners. Ask permission before crossing a farm field or woodlot. Good relations with landowners help ensure continued access to outdoor opportunities.
- 6. Treat firearms with respect. Keep all weapons clean and in good working order.

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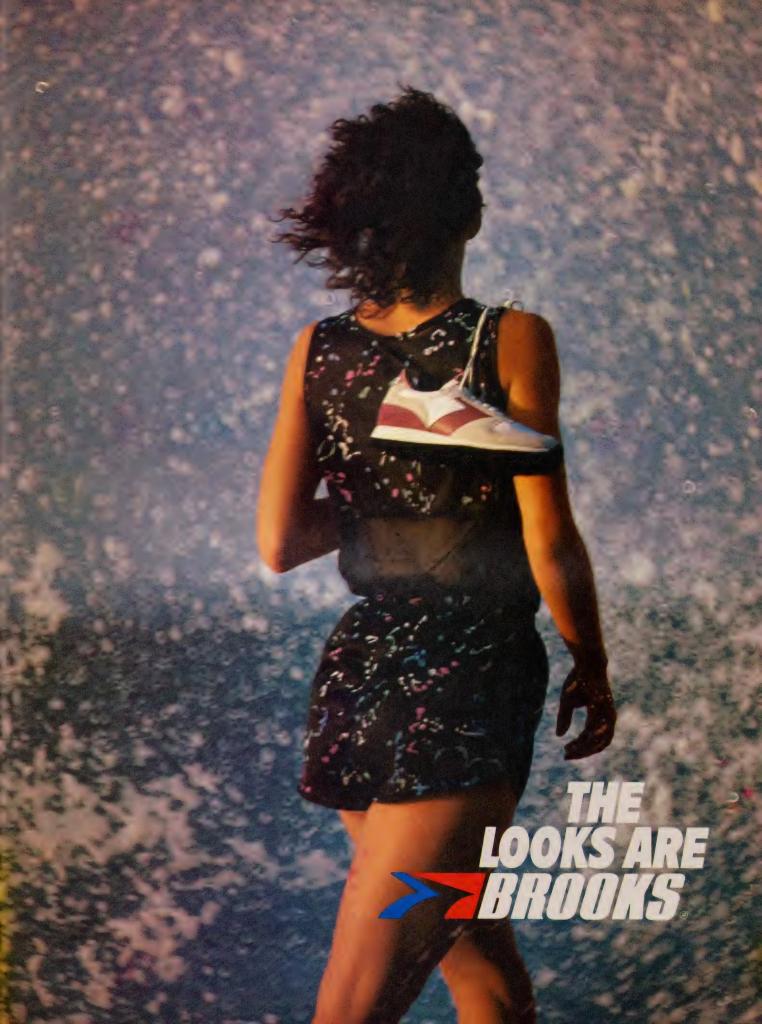
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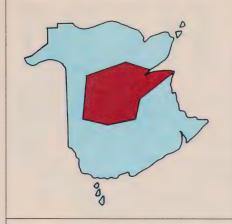
Miramichi Basin

Ballads and shanties of a storied past, the ghost of the Dungarvon Whooper and Canada's only Irish festival. The mighty Miramichi with its many tributaries, outdoor activities and where the Atlantic salmon still reigns as king.









Remote and tranquil—the very heart of New Brunswick—this region is ribboned with rivers and streams fanning out from the mighty Miramichi. It is an area of deep forests and countless opportunities for sportsmen. The Atlantic salmon remains a big attraction, yet outfitters offer a variety of other activities for those seeking an outdoor vacation—canoeing, hunting, fishing for trout—and more. One-third of the province's outfitters are located here.

The name Miramichi goes back to at least the 16th century and is thought to be the oldest Indian place name still in use in Eastern Canada. The heritage of the area is perpetuated in folklore and "come all ye" ballads of lumber camps and shanty towns, tales of long ago when this timber-rich region boasted a thriving ship building industry. The Scottish and Irish settlers of centuries past left a legacy of legendary ghosts like the Dungarvon Whooper.

Routes 8 and 11 are the major highways in this region and the neighboring towns of Chatham and Newcastle are its largest urban centres.

Chatham has had its share of famous residents including R.B. Bennett, the only New Brunswick-born prime minister of Canada, and shipping magnate Joseph Cunard. Its once bustling shipyards have now been replaced by port facilities for exporting local wood products around the world.

Historical attractions include the restored Loggie House (circa 1879) and the Miramichi Natural History Museum. Genealogical and religious records are featured at St. Michael's Historical Museum and Rectory. A Tourist Information Centre is located on Route 11, just south of the town.

Route 117 follows Miramichi Bay on a pleasant sidetrip to **Loggieville**, named for Scottish settler Robert Logie around 1790. Nearby Middle Island Provincial Park has been developed around a "mysterious" island which is the exact size and shape of a lake a short distance away. According to Indian legend the island was lifted from the mainland to create a lake and then dropped into the river. The

Including Chatham and Newcastle

park, reached by a causeway, features a beach. A Celtic cross on the island pays tribute to the Irish immigrants who settled the Miramichi Basin.

Travel east along the bay to **Escuminac** where a monument by widely known New Brunswick sculptor Claude Rousell pays tribute to 35 fishermen who tragically lost their lives during a storm at sea in 1959. Its vivid portrayal of sorrow and grief symbolizes the tremendous influence the ocean has upon those who depend on it for their livelihood.

Route 117 continues along the coast to the **Southeast Shores** and **Kouchibouguac National Park** with its 26-km (16)-mile) long beach and superb recreation opportunities. (Route 11, from Chatham, also leads to this area.)

On Route 8, **Newcastle**, separated from Chatham by the Miramichi River, was the boyhood home of the late Lord Beaverbrook. He became an international figure in the newspaper world of London's Fleet Street and was a member of Churchill's cabinet during the Second World War. A monument containing his ashes is located in the town square along with a gazebo crafted in Italy and other gifts from his lordship. His former home is now the Old Manse Library containing many volumes, including first editions, from his personal collection. It is open to the public.

Just outside Newcastle, the Enclosure Provincial Park provides camping and swimming. An old graveyard is of interest to history buffs.

Douglastown, north of Chatham and Newcastle at the junction of Routes 8 and 11, was the site of the Seaman's Marine Hospital. Constructed in 1829 to serve the medical needs of sick sailors who visited Miramichi ports, this stone structure now serves as a church hall. MacDonald Farm Historic Park, located at nearby Bartibog Bridge (Route 11), is the restoration of a typical working farm found in this area in the 1830s. It includes an impressive stone manor house, outbuildings, fields, orchards, fish shed and dock.

Routes 8 and 11 travel north from here to the Acadian Coast.

Heading inland along the Miramichi River, you have two options — Route 8 or 118. **Nelson-Miramichi** (Route 118) is the locale of many historic churches including the first Irish church established in New Brunswick in 1797. An inn features an impressive collection of fine antiques. Beaubear's Island, located at the confluence of the Southwest and Northwest Miramichi rivers, was the site of a

refugee camp for Acadians fleeing from their homes following the Expulsion of 1755. East of here, via Route 126, is Rogersville where a monument pays tribute to these brave Acadians. This small community has also been the site of a Trappist monastery since the beginning of the century. A museum presents a collection of antique cars, guns and household appliances. Predominantly an agricultural area, it is known as the "Brussel Sprouts Capital of Canada" as a tribute to its major crop. From here Route 126 crosses the Kent County border to the Southeast Shores. Back along the Miramichi River, Routes 8 and 118 lead to Blackville. Route 108 (from Renous) cuts through an unpopulated area of the province to the upper St. John River Valley.

This area of the Miramichi is the home of many outfitters, all with lots of fish stories and tales to tell. Their insight and expertise, often passed down from one generation to the next, make a venture into the great outdoors more enjoyable.

At **Doaktown** a museum pays tribute to the "King of Game Fish," the Atlantic salmon. Overlooking the river, it interprets the past, present and future of the salmon in its struggle to survive. This conservation challenge is being met while still keeping the sport of salmon fishing very much alive and well. The historic Doak House has been restored and is open to the public.

At **Boiestown**, the geographical centre of the province, the Central New Brunswick Woodsmen's Museum chronicles the fascinating history of the people who worked in the woods. This major restoration has something of interest for all visitors and the train ride aboard the Dungarvon Whooper is popular.

Route 8 continues from here to the St. John River Valley and Fredericton and the Capital Region.

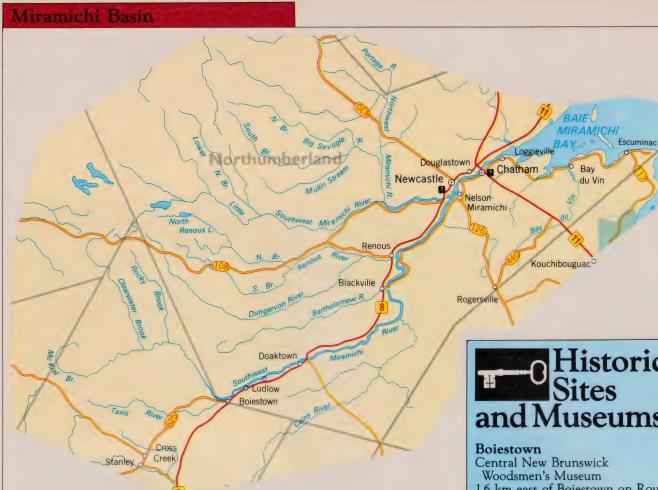


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Beaubear Island Historic Park Near Newcastle Telephone: (506) 674-2663 MacDonald Farm Historic Park Bartibog Bridge, Route 11, 30 km north of Newcastle Telephone: (506) 773-5761

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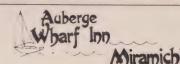
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Dinosaur bones

by George F. Fry

In the late sixties I bought a pair of paraffin wax candles from a street vendor in a large city. As he handed them to me he said, "Wow, man. Do you dig? You're buying dinosaur bones."

The craft revival has come a long way beyond this early romanticism. But despite social change, crafts remain revived, and have not lost their appeal of quality and originality through personal endeavor.

The pace of New Brunswick life is envied by many who cannot believe that we have so much unpolluted space and time to think and be ourselves. It is natural that such an environment is a haven for craftspeople, and it is also not surprising that New Brunswick has the highest per capita population of craftsmen in Canada.

The new craftspeople are very different from their rural ancestors and many of their techniques and objects are far removed from the village wheelwright or weaver. But like the "dinosaur bones" vendor, they respect tradition and adapt it to the needs of the 1980s.

You will find a wood craftsman who, though turning na-

tive maple to be exhibited in a New York or Toronto gallery, will caress and nurture it with the love and understanding of his forbears. The chances are, in our province, that he chose the tree, cut it, prepared it and seasoned it himself. And you are just as likely to buy a woven jacket from the woman who sheared the sheep. Of course, nowadays, it is more probable that she is a lecturer in agricultural economics than your traditional shepherdess of centuries past carrying her crook.

You might be interested in more esoteric pleasures and visit one of our many fine potters who can provide you with tea bowls or the more mundane coffee mug, or a contemplative object that has a form and glaze so rare that it will feed your soul for many years to come. The object you buy could instantly and easily become a cherished heirloom.

New Brunswick crafts have a quality entirely their own that springs from our way of life. Though many of our craftspeople have come from other places, they have stayed because they wanted to become part of our action. There is not an area of the province where you won't find craft shops and studios, each region expressing its own characteristics.

If you buy a quilt in Pokemouche, it will be totally different in feeling from the one you might buy in Buctouche. Our quilts win awards and recognition in all areas of the world but quilting, being a lengthy art, also tends to be very individualistic. In Fredericton there is a group working almost exclusively on modern concepts of traditional designs, whereas in Moncton and St. Stephen there are craftspeople who are designing contemporary quilts that are interpreted by traditional stitchers. On the lower St. John River there is a quilters' group which produces high fashion accessories and interior design accent pieces in raw silk using traditional motifs incorporated into collars and cuffs and scatter cushions.

Clothing is currently an extremely popular craft item ranging from hand knits, both traditional and contemporary exclusives, to woven garments and designer clothes which rival the department stores in price and originality. It used to be that the better-dressed New Brunswick woman went to Montreal, New York or Boston for her wardrobe, but it is becoming increasingly common for the fashion-conscious to look in their own backyards for an original and unique item. Not only can a major ensemble be found here, but there are intriguing accessories such as custom-designed enamel jewelry and one-of-a-kind painted silk scarves.

Many areas have their own specialties. In Edmundston, for example, you will find catalognes, those fabric lengths for bed or floor coverings created by the northern Francophones and shared with southern Quebec. Catalognes are very typical of Acadian culture being an example of recyclage, a form springing from extreme poverty. From dire necessity the Acadians who returned to New Arcadie after the Expulsion had to create methods by which they could reuse everything they owned.

This is why there are so few examples of historic Acadian clothing, everything was respun, rewoven and finally cut into strips and used on a linen warp to create a catalogne to cover the floor or keep you warm at night.

If an item is not indigenous to an area, as baskets are to Tobique and Kingsclear and carving to the North Shore, centres of crafts have grown up around dominant personalities. Usually one finds that an influential craftsman made his or her home in a community and over the years was joined by students or like-minded makers. So one finds most of the pewterers working in Fredericton and a group of jewellers



Most of our larger communities have their group of individuals creating a variety of crafts. In recent years, the southwest corner of the province has become a haven, particularly around St. Andrews and St. Stephen, while in the north the Acadian Peninsula is a focal point. But there are plenty of craft shops strategically placed throughout the province which stock something of everything. And despite the differences in regional style and inspiration from outside, we retain our New Brunswickness, a pride in what we make that is different from everyone elses'.

Our craftsmen are becoming increasingly professional and every year organize a number of major craft sales in the province. For Acadian flavor there is Métiers d'Art in Moncton on Mother's Day, the multicultural Mactaquac Festival is held on Labor Day weekend and the Saint John Summer Sale will be on August 16, 17 and 18, linked with the Canada Games when the city will be "en fête."

Quite apart from these major events, where well over 100 juried craftspeople exhibit their wares, most weekends you can find smaller sales scattered throughout the province, and at most farmers' markets you will find craftspeople selling alongside the fruit, meat and vegetable vendors. Crafts are very much a part of our way of life in New Brunswick.

Like more information? Visit a Tourist Information Centre or call on the toll-free line; 1-800-561-0123 (N.B. — 1-800-442-4442), for a New Brunswick Guide to Crafts map.

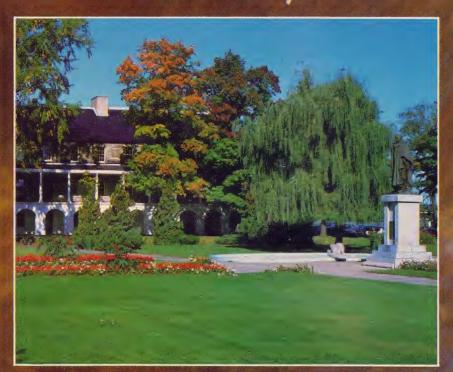


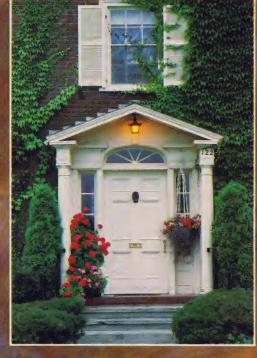




F R D D

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Fredericton celebrates its 200th birthday as capital in 1985.

For more information contact: Fredericton Department of Tourism P.O. Box 130 Fredericton, N.B. E3B 4Y7 1-800-561-0123



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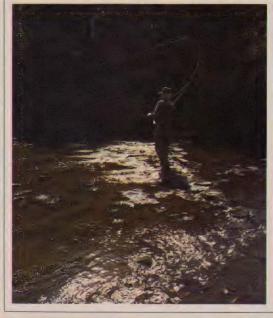
1985 marque le 200e anniversaire de la désignation de Fredericton comme capitale.

Pour plus de renseignements communiquez avec: Bureau de tourisme de Fredericton C.P. 130 Fredericton, N.-B. E3B 4Y7 1-800-561-0123

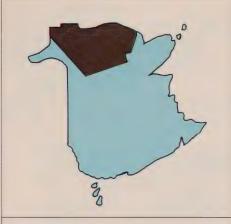
RestigoucheUplands

Outdoor fun and recreation abound in this land of contrast with its Sugarloaf Mountain, wilderness park, fast flowing rivers and streams and the vast sweep of Jacques Cartier's Bay of Warmth









Extending the broad expanse of New Brunswick's north, this region is a land of contrasts. The renowned Restigouche River with its five main branches and countless flowing streams winds through rolling forested hills to the picturesque lowlands bordering the Baie des Chaleurs (Bay of Warmth). A focal point of the region is Mount Carleton Provincial Park with its eight lakes and 10 mountain peaks, one of which at 820 m (2,690 ft.) is one of the highest in Atlantic Canada. This region combines fine, yearround recreation opportunities with scenic beauty and was described in 1534 by its first "tourist," Jacques Cartier, as "one of the most beautiful areas of the whole Gulf of St. Lawrence."

The first seigniory was granted to Sieur D'Iberville in 1690. The destiny of the region has been influenced by the original Micmac residents who were there to greet the first French settlers and later the influx of British settlers from Scotland and Ireland in the early 1800s.

Routes 17 and 11 are the major roads

in this region.

Entering the region from the St. John River Valley, you will find the first community on Route 17 is St-Quentin, a popular hunting and fishing area. It is also a point of access to Mount Carleton Provincial Park. This remote park offers a truly wilderness setting for a wide range of outdoor activities including fishing, boating, bird-watching, and rockhounding. An extensive network of hiking trails provides a challenge for both the novice and expert enthusiast. One trail winds its way up Mount Carleton, providing a spectacular view of the park. Booklets on self-guiding are available. Camping sites and park headquarters are located at Nictau Lake. Visitors are advised to check road conditions before entering the park.

Further north is Kedgwick, where near by at Glenwood is New Brunswick's first provincial park. Established in 1935, this park (now a picnic area) was the cornerstone in the impressive network of provincial parks that today cater to thousands of visitors. Glenwood was the beginning of a tradition of quality that has

Including Campbellton, Dalhousie and Mount Carleton Provincial Park

been maintained for half a century. This year provincial parks throughout New Brunswick celebrate their 50th anni-

Named because of the effects of the waters of the Baie des Chaleurs, Tide Head is claimed by local residents to be the "Fiddlehead Capital of the World." Spectacular views may be enjoyed near by at Morrisey Rock Lookout.

Just outside the city of Campbellton at Atholville the landscape is dominated by the 304-metre (999-foot) Sugarloaf Mountain, the focal point for Sugarloaf Provincial Park. Featuring a tourist information centre, camping and tennis, hiking, nature and jogging trails, paddle and bumper boats, the park also boasts the only summer alpine slide in Eastern Canada. A chairlift travels up the mountainside providing a spectacular view. Two exciting slides twist their way 868 m (2,846 ft.) down the mountain. Sleds are equipped with brakes for a safely controlled ride. Children under 100 cm (40 in.) must be accompanied by an adult. The operation of the slide may be interrupted by precipitation.

Campbellton — recreation abounds

Located at the westernmost tip of the Baie des Chaleurs, where the Matapedia and Restigouche rivers join the bay, Campbellton is the only city in this river-rich region. It is an important outfitting and service centre for the many recreation opportunities available. Founded in 1773, Campbellton received its present name in 1832 in honor of New Brunswick's lieutenant-governor, Sir Archibald Campbell. At Riverside Park a cairn commemorates the last naval engagement of the Seven Years War fought off Campbellton in 1790. The Restigouche Gallery serves as a National Exhibition Centre keeping visitors abreast of present and

Dalhousie is accessible from Campbellton via Route 11 or 134. Boat tours aboard the Chaleur Phantom depart from the Renfrew Street wharf and provide a breathtaking view of the bay and surrounding area. Swimming may be enjoyed at Inch Arran and Chaleur parks. Local history is portrayed at the Restigouche Regional Museum.

Outside the town clam diggers are often seen along the shores at Eel River Crossing. Digging your own lunch can be great fun.

Inland from Dalhousie the Scottish influence of the area is reflected in the names of communities such as Balmoral and Dundee. Charlo on Route 11 is named for a river that flows to the bay and features an art gallery and scenic falls. There is a salmon holding pond near by at New Mills.

East along the warm waters of the Baie des Chaleurs, a beach at Jacquet River is a popular stop.

Here the bay broadens dramatically and Route 11 continues to the Acadian Coast.



Historic and Museums

Campbellton

Restigouche Gallery 39 Andrew St. Telephone: (506) 753-5750

Dalhousie

Restigouche Regional Museum 437 George St.

Telephone: (506) 684-4685

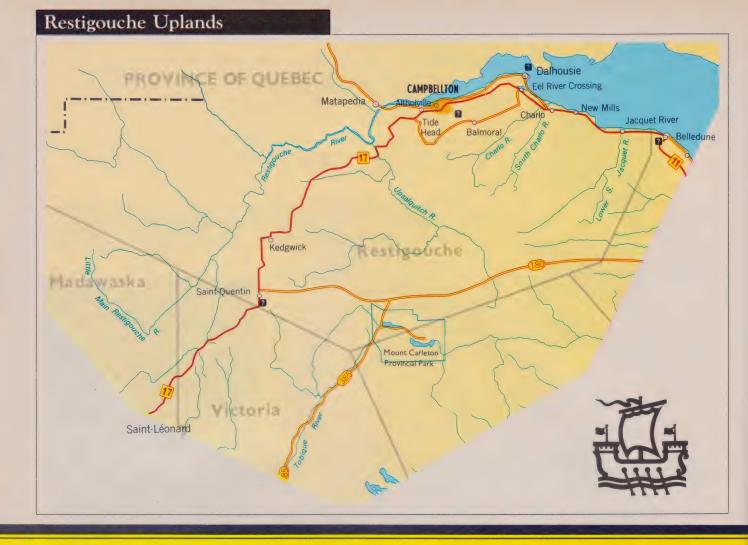


Campbellton

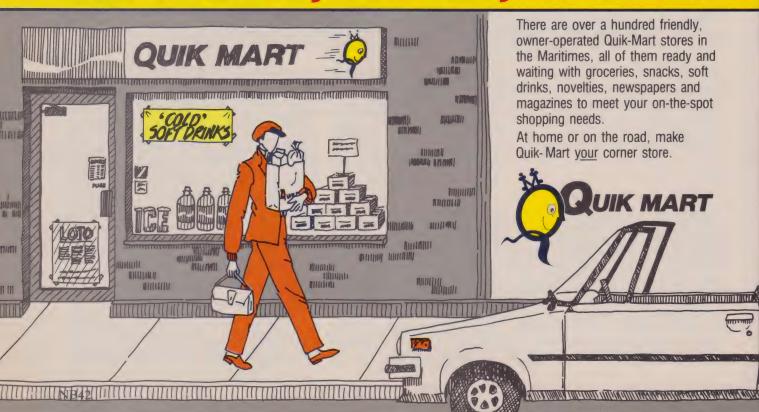
Restigouche Golf and Country Club Telephone: (506) 753-7234

St. Quentin

Le Club de Golf de St. Quentin Telephone: (506) 235-2578



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Cruising the St. John River

by Deborah McClellan

t remains a mystery to me. Undoubtedly, it is New Brunswick's finest beauty, her greatest natural resource, but so few people use and enjoy it. A Mecca to boaters, naturalists, bird-watchers and wildlife enthusiasts, the St. John River system is one of the world's finest inland recreational waterways. For which I am selfish enough to be grateful.

My husband and I make the St. John our home for five wonderful months each year. We live aboard our sailboat, the Laura Jayne, which we have moored at Douglas Harbour in Grand Lake for the cost of the two welded engine blocks and a sturdy length of chain that we use. (In Europe, one would pay thousands for that privilege, under abysmally overcrowded conditions.)

Naturally, we revel in the river's untouched qualities. How few places are left in the world where one can enjoy such splendid isolation.

It only follows, however, that cruisers vacationing on the river must come prepared. When provisioning, ensure you have adequate supplies to meet every contingency. Diesel mechanics are not lurking round every bend in the river awaiting your arrival. A \$1.25 fuse for your electrical panel becomes exorbitantly expensive when you have to hire a cabbie to drive it 45 miles to your anchorage.

Your best friend, when entering the river system, will be the tide table. It is not recommended to attempt the Reversing Falls Rapids at your leisure. Slack tide allows you 20 comfortable minutes to navigate the rapids. Do it then or not at all.

If you wish to enter the St. John during June or early July, I suggest it would be prudent to call the local coast guard to verify your timetable. A late annual flood, with its high freshet, can play havoc with the schedule. Expect the

You should have no reason to fear Reversing Falls Rapids. But if you prefer the easy way call Robert or Deanna Vlug of Fundy Yachts, Dipper Harbour (506) 659-2769. They have available for charter two Bayfield 29s and a Hughes 38, which they moor above the rapids.

That stretch behind you, continue through the gorge and enjoy the dramatic view of the cliffs. Round Boars Head, follow the buoyed channel as far as the Royal Kennebecasis Yacht Club at Millidgeville where you will find cheerful, efficient folk eager to serve and advise you. Diesel, water and hot showers (nirvana!) are available as well as guest moorings, including floats with electricity.

Kennebecasis Bay is rarely crowded and a day or two exploring in that area is time well spent. Take note of Minister's Face — initiation to local clubs requires the applicant to sail

close enough to touch the cliff with his boom.

On the other hand, should you hear the slightest suggestion that there might be "a little fog," depart "Kay Bay" forthwish and leave it for an extra with an all leaves it for an extra with an extra with a second leave it for an extra with a second leave.

with and leave it for another trip.

From this point on, you will encounter the old ferry. The operators are patient, especially of sailboats enjoying a run downwind under full and splendid sail. They're adept at timing our arrival and will usually give way before forcing us to go about. If in doubt, however, be prudent. These ferries are pulled back and forth by submerged cables, which lie very close to the surface on their bow and stern.

Long Reach is a misnomer. Despite countless optimistic approaches, the *Laura Jayne* is usually becalmed or beating into the wind here. But the scenery makes it all worth while and anchoring at Whelpley Cove, at the end of the Reach, is a delight. The cove is protected on all sides, the water's warm as toast, and the scenery quite lovely. I highly recommend the sunsets.

Double check your charts as you depart Long Reach, not-

ing Mistake Interval. It is not a misnomer.

Belleisle Bay awaits you, in all its glory. Aptly named, it is spectacular. Indeed, this area is famous with boaters worldwide. Somehow, the *Laura Jayne* finds new life here. She points a fraction higher, draws a bit tighter and her bow cuts just a little finer each time we sail her at Belleisle. The winds are usually marvellous.

Above the entrance to the bay, Tennants Cove beckons. Its stillness and beauty is calming. On the opposite shore Shampers Cove awaits, although without a chart one would never know it was there. Shampers Bluff juts high out of the water around the bend and suddenly it is as though entering an undiscovered world. Bald eagles soar overhead. It is a place of great beauty and we marvel anew each time we anchor there.

The bay is a vista of forest and farmland. It is navigable for a distance of roughly five miles for boats with 10-foot draughts. As yet, it offers no facilities for cruising boaters but is a must for anyone owning a boat bigger than a breadbox.

Jenkins Cove, named for the family who farm on the north side, is reputed by sailors from far and near as one of the finest anchorages anywhere. Leaving the bay, with any luck one should be able to run downwind to Evandale. The river from here to Gagetown is rich with pretty islands, offering a multitude of safe anchorages. Drop a fishing line over the side and splash about on the beach while you await the arrival of dinner. Ask a passing boater how to find The Hole In The Wall. You'll not see it marked as such on the charts, but it's a splendid spot to spend the night.

A side trip to Washademoak Lake comes highly recommended, a lovely, long lake with fine cruising opportunities.

A pleasant surprise greets one at Gagetown. A tiny village, it is none the less one of the most populated areas on the river between Saint John and Fredericton. Here free enterprise flourishes and sailors are eagerly catered to. Ironically, while the citizenry in the nearby capital may never have heard of Tom Colpitts' General Store, ask any old salt from Florida. He'll sagely tell you what you can buy there for a bargain.

Tom has developed a fine business catering to boaters. A sturdy dock with offshore moorings provides gas, diesel, water and ice. The store offers some of New Brunswick's finest and freshest produce, a modicum of boating necessities, meats,

groceries and a chat with the gregarious locals.

Just upstream is Steamers Stop Inn, a delightful old property offering a warm welcome. Operated by the Corbetts, the Inn has made available for boaters numerous safe moorings and an excellent dock. The rooms at the inn are charming. Gerry Kane, the manager, always has a ready smile for boaters, and is very understanding of tides and slack winds that have made you three hours late for your reservation. Dining here is "hearty," so come hungry. After dinner, one can sit on the porch facing the river and savor a liqueur with coffee while the moon rises.

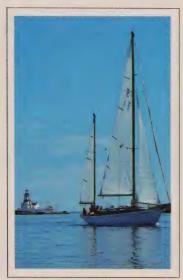
If you find you've over-indulged at the Inn, try Mount Creek near by. So narrow that the branches of the trees on either shore form a canopy above your masts, the creek is a secure and restful anchorage. If you have children on board, head for Grimross Island next. Here they can romp for hours

on the island's lovely beaches.

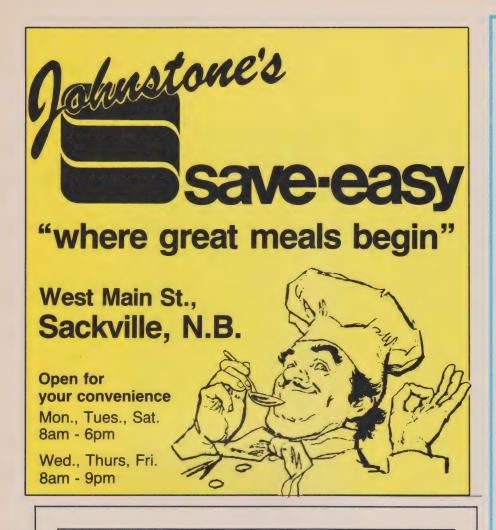
Gagetown Creek spills into the St. John River, which you'll traverse for a short distance before entering the Jemseg, my personal favorite on the entire system, although a mere three miles "short."

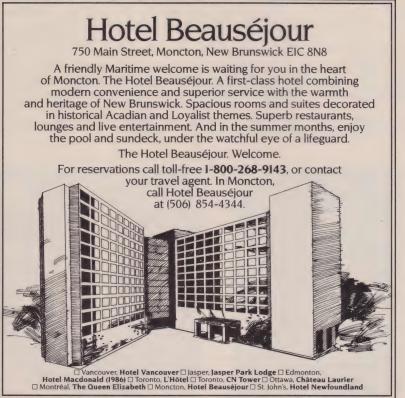
The Jemseg is a twisting, narrow river, verdant and with abundant bird life, opening into Grand Lake. Keep your eyes peeled to starboard for U-Pick strawberry farms on the hill. A brief stop here will reward you with a veritable feast of berries big as plums, swimming in the cream you had the foresight to pick up at Colpitts'.













The channel to Grand Lake is clearly marked — take care not to go astray as the lake is deceptively shallow here. At the end of the channel you'll see a green buoy. Line up a course of 060 (degrees) magnetic and you will have a pleasant hour's sail to Douglas Harbour, home of the Laura Jayne.

Friendly local people may prove willing to drive you to the nearest station to replenish your fuel can. A stroll up the lane from the harbour's wharf you will find "Fred's store," where the basic edibles and ice cubes are available.

The Bedroom, our mooring spot to the starboard as you enter the harbor, is in our opinion the prettiest anchorage on the river. Loons will keen you to sleep at night, northern divers will wake you to the morning mist as they cavort off your bow. The lake itself is so clean, long-distance sailors put in there to refill their water tanks.

Twenty-two miles long, narrow and shallow, the water and wind can become treacherous quickly, so keep a weather eye open. Cumberland Bay is yours to explore midway up the lake and, at the top, Salmon River provides a beautiful day's sail through pine forests. At the bottom of the lake opposite the main channel you'll see Indian Point. This channel leads to a myriad of smaller lakes, delightful to discover. Betwixt and between are dozens of safe coves and inlets for overnight stays.

The journey from Grand Lake to Fredericton can be a pleasant two-day jaunt, although the strong current must be considered. Note the Oromocto Shoals, and put into the yacht club opposite. A shopping mall complete with bank, groceries, hardware and liquor store is a two-minute walk

At the capital city of Fredericton, after a lunch break off scenic Waterloo Row, you'll have to begin your return trip as daunting bridges bar further

progress upriver.

Setting sail on the St. John River will be a highlight of your boating life, regardless of where you've sailed in the past. It is a sail into tranquillity.

And before you despair and hire a cabbie to bring you that fuse, try us on VHF 0 2159. The Laura Jayne welcomes you to New Brunswick.



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Our hometown has quiet tree-lined streets of comfortable homes with wide verandas. Old friends chat over garden fences in the long summer evenings.

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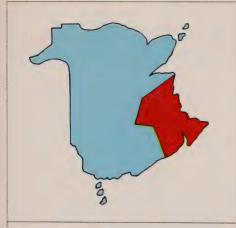
The Southeast Shores

Fantastic beaches and warm salt water on the eastern shore...the flowerpot rocks and Bay of Fundy on the south shore, two national parks, family fun and a city at the centre.









ombining the best of both shores, the Southeast comprises Kent, Westmorland and Albert counties. The sandy, warm water beaches and windswept dunes along the shores of Northumberland Strait are in sharp contrast to the tide-carved shores, rock formations and invigorating waters of the Bay of

Visitors find a wide range of attractions and activities in a variety of settings from Albert County, where pastoral beauty confronts stunning seascapes, to the rustic inland communities of Dorchester and Sackville — from the metropolitan action of Moncton to the bustling fishing villages and beach-rich region of the east coast.

Two national parks, Fundy and Kouchibouguac, are popular vacation destinations. The storied past of the southeast is chronicled at museums and historic sites such as Fort Beausejour, Keillor House, Albert County Museum and the Moncton Civic Museum.

With something for everyone the Southeast Shores is a complete vacation destination.

Fundy National Park, a seaconditioned playground, consists of rugged coastline, woodlands, inland lakes and streams, abundant wildlife and a picturesque covered bridge. Activities include camping, hiking, nature interpretation, fishing, boating, bird-watching, tennis, lawn bowling and golf. Special entertainment held in an amphitheatre provided by nature. There is even a heated pool of salt water piped in from the nearby Bay of Fundy.

Alma, nestled at the base of the park, is a service area for visitors. An activity centre is found here.

Continuing up the coast, travellers have the option of discovering their special place by the sea. Route 915 leads to the remote seaside beauty of Waterside and to the aptly named Cape Enrage with its lighthouse vintage 1840. This is an excellent locale for bird-watching.

Route 114 continues to Riverside-Albert and on to the Flower Pot Rocks at Hopewell Cape. Sculpted by the mighty Fundy tides these curious rock for-

Including Fundy and Kouchibouguac National Parks, Moncton, Sackville, Shediac, Richibucto, Buctouche and Hillsborough

mations stand as testament to the ageless power of these waters. Visitors to the Rocks Provincial Park are encouraged to take the time to experience both high and low tides. This phenomenon has been described as a "wonder of the world." The Albert County Museum and Court House has an impressive collection of artifacts from the area. A cairn pays tribute to R.B. Bennett, born here in 1879, the only New Brunswicker ever to become prime minister of Canada.

Horseback riding is available.

Continuing on to Hillsborough, train rides aboard a steam locomotive dating back to 1887 are a feature attraction of the Salem and Hillsborough Railway. The train crosses a trestle bridge and journeys along the scenic Petitcodiac River.

Steeves House, home of William Henry Steeves, one of the Fathers of Confederation, is open to the public.

Route 114 leads from here to the city of Moncton. En route it is interesting to note the older homes built by sea captains during the 19th century. The design of these houses often includes a widow's walk, a tower-like enclosure atop the roof, where an anxious wife would scan the horizon for a glimpse of her husband's vessel returning home from the sea.

Moncton was named in honor of Colonel Robert Monckton, commander of the British forces that captured Fort Beausejour in 1755. By accident, the letter "k" was omitted when the designation was given by the provincial legislature.

The city of Moncton, with its comfortable blend of French and English is the major urban centre of the Southeast Shores. Shopping and fine dining opportunities are abundant. Mementoes of Moncton's past are housed in the Moncton Civic Museum. The Acadian Museum and Art Gallery are located on the campus of the Université de Moncton, the only French-language university in New Brunswick.

One of the province's tidal phenomena, the Tidal Bore, can be witnessed from Bore Park in downtown Moncton. Centennial Park, in the west end of the city, has a beach and a variety of recreational facilities.

Magnetic Hill on the outskirts of the city is one of nature's contradictions, where cars seem to coast uphill backward without benefit of motor. Near the hill, a game farm displays animals, both exotic and those indigenous to the area. There are more than 250 animals and 60 species. A petting zoo is popular for children. Entrance to the farm is through a covered bridge.

Riverview, across the Petitcodiac River, is accessible by a bridge from Moncton. Routes 112 and 2 lead west to the rural communities of Salisbury and Petitcodiac.

Just east of Moncton in Dieppe, Champlain Raceway features fine harness

Several trips for a day or longer to surrounding areas can be enjoyed using Moncton as a base.

Route 6 leads to St. Joseph which is believed to be the site of the first Acadian mission in 1781, and where the first Acadian institution of higher learning was established in 1854. Ten years later it became St. Joseph's College. Nearby at Memramcook the Survival of the Acadians National Historic Site is of interest.

To the southeast is Dorchester, named for the first governor-general of Canada, Sir Guy Carleton, 1st Baron of

Dorchester.

The Westmorland Historical Society Museum is located in Keillor House which has been restored to its original condition including nine fireplaces. The Bell Inn, built in 1811, is believed to be the oldest stone building in the province.

There are many covered bridges in the area for those who like to explore quiet

Highway 6 continues to Sackville, a lovely and peaceful university town. The land around Sackville was reclaimed from the sea by an extensive system of dikes, called aboiteaux, created by pioneer Acadian settlers. Sackville was a seaport until the course of the Tantramar River was changed by a landslide in 1920. The windswept Tantramar Marshes provide an impressive and exciting opportunity for bird-watchers.

The first degree ever given to a woman in Canada was awarded by Sackville's Mount Allison University in 1875. This charming university is well-known for its fine arts program. The Owens Art Gallery, which presents a number of exhibitions each year, is located on campus.

Sackville is proud of its harness shop the only one in North America still producing hand-made horse collars. The town is also home to talented craftspeople. A walking tour past the numerous historic buildings is of interest.

From Sackville, Route 2 (Trans-Canada Highway) leads to Fort Beausejour near Aulac. This was the site of a major turning point in New Brunswick's history. Following defeat at the hands of the British, France ceded reign over territory they had controlled since the early

The Southeast Shores

1600s. It is one of the few Canadian fortifications at which fighting actually occurred. Fort Beausejour was established as a National Historic Site in 1926.

A provincial Tourist Information Centre is located at the New Brunswick-Nova Scotia border.

Route 16 travels east to Port Elgin where the Beachkirk Fibrecraft Museum and Workshop features shore life fossils and local history. From here Route 15 leads to the east coast and prime beach country.

Route 16 continues to Cape Tormentine, the terminal for ferries travelling between P.E.I. and New Brunswick. Route 955 follows the coast to Murray Beach Provincial Park, joins Route 15 and continues to Cap Pelé. Named for a bald, rocky cape in the area, it has several beach areas, a waterslide and fishmarkets.

In Robichaud the Sportsman's Museum is of interest and at Barachois there is an historic church.

Shediac, Lobster Capital of the World, is just a short drive from Moncton. One of the finest sandy, salt water beaches in the province is found here at Parlee Beach Provincial Park. It is a popular area for a variety of water sports. Boat tours are available and a golf course is near by. The Northumberland Strait is an excellent area for sailing and several marinas

dot the coast. To enjoy the warm salt water beaches and fine seafood of eastern New Brunswick follow Route 11 or 134. As you travel, there are countless opportunities to take sidetrips to secluded coastal communities.

Cocagne on Route 134, at the mouth of the Cocagne River, is the site of the annual International Hydroplane Regatta. Nearby **Saint-Antoine** is noted for *poutine râpée*, a distinctive Acadian dish.

Buctouche is the home of internationally acclaimed Acadian authoress Antonine Maillet and is also an important area for harvesting oysters. A museum in a century-old convent features local history.

At **Rexton** a cairn pays tribute to native son Andrew Bonar-Law, the only prime minister of Great Britain to be born outside the British Isles. The history of Kent County is depicted at a museum. Several covered bridges are located in the area.

Inland on Route 116 is Big Cove, the province's largest Indian Reservation.

A church in **Richibucto** is testament to the vital role that the sea plays in the lives of residents of coastal communities. Its steeple resembles a lighthouse and the



Golf Courses

Alma

Fundy National Park Golf Club Telephone: (506) 887-2970 or 887-2000

Bouctouche

Le Club de golf de Bouctouche Telephone: (506) 743-9907

Moncton and Area

Country Meadows Golf Club Telephone: (506) 384-2000 Lakeside Golf and Country Club Telephone: (506) 855-5734 Maplewood Golf and Country Club Telephone: (506) 389-8540 Moncton Golf and Country Club Telephone: (506) 386-6083 Mountain Ridge Golf Club Telephone: (506) 384-3659

Petitcodiac

Petitcodiac Valley Golf and Country Club Telephone: (506) 756-9924

Sackville

Sackville Golf Club Telephone: (506) 536-9002

Shediac

Pine Needle Golf and Country Club Telephone: (506) 532-4634

St. Ignace Le Club de Golf de St. Ignace Inc. Telephone: (506) 876-3737



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FIGURE

TO SHOW THE PROOF OF THE PROOF O

Moncton's fine hotels and campgrounds can be your centre for a truly unforgettable vacation.

Within a 60-minute drive of our newly renovated downtown core, you can visit two of Canada's finest National Parks ... enjoy the warmest beaches in Canada with miles of golden sand ... visit historical sites and museums to learn the drama of the Expulsion and return of the Acadian people ... marvel at natural phenomena like our own world famous Magnetic Hill or Tidal Bore, or the spectacular flower-pot shaped Hopewell Rocks ... or feel the nostalgia of a ride on a steam train at the Salem-Hillsborough railroad.

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roof is symbolic of waves. Two attractions scheduled to open this summer are the Kent Amusement Park and the World's Largest Map. Near by is Jardine Provincial Park.

At St.-Louis-de-Kent an outdoor shrine with Stations of the Cross set in landscaped grounds is a replica of the famed shrine at Lourdes, France.

Kouchibouguac National Park is a focal point of this area. This is New Brunswick's largest park with its 238 sq. km (92 sq. miles) of forest, salt marshes, sensational beaches and sand dunes stretching along 26 km (16 miles) of ocean. Its name in Micmac means river of the long tides. Every major storm along the east coast brings a facelift to the barrier beach system. The is-

lands that make up the barrier are themselves being slowly pushed toward the shore by wind, waves and currents. Protected behind the barriers are extensive lagoons and salt marshes, among the most productive ecosystems in the world.

Activities include supervised swimming, camping, bicycling, canoeing, hiking, bird-watching, windsurfing and fishing. Equipment rental for some activities is available and there is a network of hiking trails and the nature interpretation program.

From here Routes 11 and 17 lead to the Miramichi Basin.

Historic Sites and Museums

Aulac

Fort Beausejour National Historic Park Offexit 550A on Trans-Canada Highway Telephone: (506) 536-0720

Barachois

Eglise St. Henri

Intersection of Routes 133 & 390 Telephone: (506) 532-2976

Bouctouche

Kent Museum 150 Couvent St.

Telephone: (506) 743-5005

Dorchester

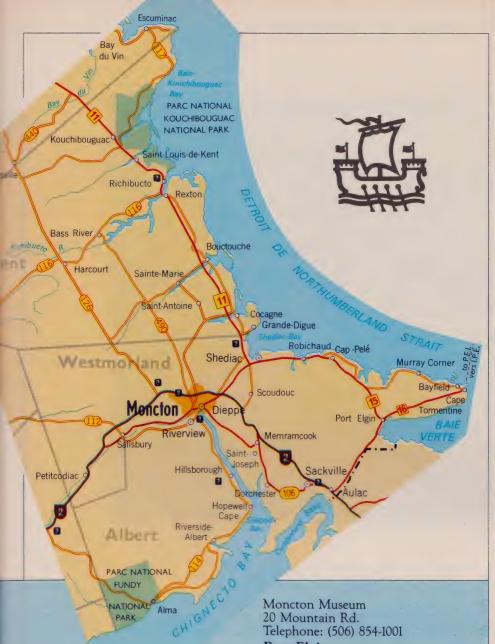
Keillor House/Bell Inn Route 6, Village Square Telephone: (506) 379-6633

Hillsborough

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House 24 Mill Street

Telephone: (506) 734-3102



Salem & Hillsborough Railway Main Street Telephone: (506) 734-3195

Hopewell Cape

Albert County Museum

Route 114

Telephone: (506) 734-2003 Fundy Antique Auto Museum

2 km from The Rocks Telephone: (506) 734-3042

Moncton

Acadian Museum & Art Gallery Clement Cormier Building, University of Moncton Campus Telephone: (506) 858-4082 Free Meeting House Corner Mountain Road & Steadman St. Telephone: (506) 854-1001 Lutz Mountain Museum & Meeting House Port Elgin Beachkirk Fibercraft Museum & Workshop

& Workshop Off Route 16 on Upper Cape Rd.

Rexton

Richibucto River Museum Route 11, on Richibucto River Telephone: (506) 523-6921

Robichaud

Sportsman's Museum Reg'd Robichaud, 13 km east of Shediac on Route 15

Sackville

Mount Allison University Archives Ralph Picard Bill Library Telephone: (506) 536-2040 Owens Art Gallery Sackville

Telephone: (506) 536-2043

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A playground of family adventure

by Debbie Gibson

ne of Canada's oldest provinces still remembers the young and the young at heart. New Brunswick is the spot for a family vacation. Beaches for playing on, water slides for squealing down, summer festivals for taking part in, farm vacations for "farming" on, museums for learning in — New Brunswick has it all, and more. There is simply no shortage of ideas for families travelling with children in the province.

"Walk with the animals, Talk with the animals..." In New Brunswick you really can! Cherry Brook Zoo in Saint John and the Magnetic Hill Game Farm at Moncton have impressive displays of exotic animals, many on the endangered species list. Woolastook Wildlife Park, 15 miles west of Fredericton, shows animals indigenous to Atlantic Canada. There is also a zoo on the North Shore at Nigadoo. Animaland, near Sussex, is a "zoo" with a difference — concrete sculptures of animals, some of them quite bizarre-looking, dominate the scene. A display of small living animals cohabitates with the "others" and there is also a petting zoo where children can actually touch the animals.

What about a water slide to get the adrenalin pumping? Fast, exhilarating fun is what these water slides are all about. Woolas-

took Wildlife Park has two, and there are also slides at Sandy Beach in Cap Pelé, Rockwood Park in Saint John and other locations in the province. They operate with water constantly rushing down a smooth slide and splashing into the pool at the bottom. Participants, young and old, are simply carried along with the action! The laughter and howls of delight say it all.

Just south of Kouchibouguac National Park, a water slide will be a feature attraction at the Kent Amusement Park (scheduled to open this summer). Adjacent to the park will be

the World's Largest Map.

New Brunswick can, and does, boast the unusual. A prime example of this is Magnetic Hill. It is here that the famous gravity-defying phenomenon occurs — cars driven to the "bottom" of the hill and put in neutral amazingly coast "uphill" on their own. The children will love this one and probably won't have to twist Dad's arm too hard to get him to try it again, just one more time! It even works for bicycles.

The word "museum" often has negative connotations for children. They envision static, boring displays, but this is not the case in New Brunswick. Here museums are alive. Children ex-

perience at first hand the adventures of sea life at the Huntsman Marine Laboratory in St. Andrews. A "Please Touch Tank" encourages curious hands to touch the marine species of the Bay of Fundy. Shippagan, in the very northeast corner of New Brunswick, is the home of the Marine Center. Here the marine life of the Gulf of St. Lawrence is studied in depth. Interesting displays are adventures in learning for the young of all ages. In Fredericton, the York Sunbury Historical Society Museum has, among its many collections, the Coleman Frog, long a legend throughout the province. The big jumper, which grew to an overall length of five feet, four inches and weighed in at 42 pounds, was captured at nearby Killarney Lake in the spring of 1885. Its astonishing size was directly attributed to its consuming huge portions of locally-churned buttermilk following its capture. Having been carefully preserved, the frog now makes its home in the museum, staring proudly back at inquisitive skeptics.

The Central New Brunswick Woodsmen's Museum in Boiestown portrays the history of those who made their livelihood working in the woods of New Brunswick. An added attraction to the museum is the Dungarvon Whooper Train ride. Who

could resist? All aboard!

Another important train ride, operated out of Hillsborough, is offered by the Salem & Hillsborough Railway. There are displays of old steam locomotives and visitors can take a nostalgic five-mile journey chugging through the scenic Petitcodiac River valley.

A display of historic automobiles is housed at the Automobile Museum in St. Jacques. Along with the cars and other inventions of yesteryear, there is a challenging "match the lights to the car" game especially for the youngsters. The museum is located

in Les Jardins de la Republique Provincial Park.

Kings Landing Historical Settlement, just west of Fredericton on the Trans-Canada Highway is a welcoming place for families. The re-created site depicts the lifestyle of Loyalists living along the lower St. John River Valley during the 1800s. There are homes, barns, a general store, tavern and inn, church, one-room school house, grist and saw mills, waterwheel, blacksmith shop, theatre, a wooden boat (the Brunswick Lion) and wide open fields where wheat bows to the gentle breeze and cattle graze. Blending it all together is the staff of villagers dressed in period costume and following the daily routine of early Loyalists.

An exciting adventure awaits children visiting the site with their families. A program has been especially designed for ages 5 to 11 years. Twice a day, at 10:30 a.m. and again at 1:30 p.m., parents can register their children with a trained guide who will look after them for an hour and a half. Parents are then free to explore the village knowing the children are safe and being entertained. This is not your basic babysitting service, it is a real adventure for youngsters. The guides take the children on a tour of the village and allow them to see the behind-the-scenes workings of the site. They will take part in singsongs and perhaps bake cookies. A visit to the costume room may present a child with the opportunity of trying on a period costume, such as those worn by his or her ancestors. The program runs during July and August. Children view this visit to Kings Landing as an adventure while parents can look at it as a real learning experience, one that their children are sure to enjoy.

Kings Landing also has what is known as the Visiting Cousins Program. For a week the children live on the site during the day with a particular family, wear the clothes of the period, help with the chores, (butter- or soap-making, bread-baking, gardening, tool making), tackle the three Rs in a one-room school house and generally live the life of a New Brunswick child of days gone by. Each night the children return to a modern dorm for a good night's sleep. Parents must register their child well in advance for this program as it is extremely popular. For more information contact: Kings Landing Historical Settlement, P.O. Box 522, Fredericton, N.B., E3B 5A6, Telephone: (506) 363-3081.

Acadian Historical Village, located between Grande-Anse and Caraquet on the north shore, is a re-created historical settlement, depicting the history of the Acadian people from the years 1780-1880. Life was not always smooth for this group of people but what did come easily was their love of life. They really enjoyed living and it shows in the presentation of their history

at the village.

There is an opportunity similar to the one at Kings Landing for children, aged 7 to 12, to participate in life as it was 100 years ago. It runs during July and August and there is a maximum group size of 10. The children arrive on Monday and the program continues until Friday. However, they do not sleep on the site but return home each evening. Each day a different activity is planned for the children. One day it may be to work in the fields, the next may be spent in school, perhaps a day in one of the homes or various other activities. The last day of the program, there is a picnic for all the children involved that week. The program is called *Les Enfants du Village*, and it, too, is very popular. For more information contact: Acadian Historical Village, P.O. Box 820, Caraquet, N.B., EOB 1K0, Telephone: (506) 727-3467.

Turning now from living and farming in the past to the pre-









sent day, New Brunswick offers several farm vacation opportunities that would be particularly suitable to families. It is an opportunity for families to spend time together and get back to the basics of life. The pace is slowed and interests turn to roaming wide open fields, collecting fresh eggs, jumping from a haymow, eating huge portions of delicious home-cooked meals and joining in friendly conversation around a country supper table. One can help in the daily chores or simply sit back and watch the world go by. A New Brunswick farm vacation can be a very special one your family would fondly remember.

Horseback riding is a popular activity for children (and their parents, too!). New Brunswick has several opportunities for those seeking an equestrian experience. Whether a seasoned rider or a beginner, there is something for everyone. Families can experience together the fun of a guided trail ride through wooded areas, wide open spaces, up hillsides and down valleys — at a quiet pace, a canter, trot or gallop. Another activity is that of a riding camp for children. There are several stables that offer camps where the children not only learn to ride, but are also taught to care properly for the animals and their stables. The children live, play, work, eat and learn together. There may even be a rodeo for some added fun. The common interest in horses is what brings them together but the fun and enthusiasm of the children are what make the camps so special.

There are many other special interest camps throughout the province. Children may attend camps that feature sports, music, computers, dance or art. Sunbury Shores Arts and Nature Centre, in St. Andrews, offers children's courses in nature appreciation and crafts. The children enjoy all these camps which enable them to share a common interest with new-found friends.

"Hey, Mom, Dad, let's go to the beach!" A great idea and New Brunswick has first-rate beaches and facilities. It isn't any wonder that our beaches are so popular with every age group. Shediac, on the southeast coast of the province, is a favorite, with warm, salt water swimming in the Northumberland Strait, sandy beaches and complete facilities. Farther up the same coast, Kouchibouguac National Park has sandy beaches that go on and on and on — and, of course, the water is warm there too. The Baie des Chaleurs on the north coast has its fair share of fine warm water beaches, while on the south coast the waters

of the Bay of Fundy are cold and definitely invigorating. This doesn't seem to deter children from playing in the waves and creating sculptures in the sand. In all, New Brunswick has eight supervised beaches in provincial parks and all are super for families. Many have picnic facilities and recreational activities throughout the summer.

Everybody loves a clown and in Moncton each year there is a carnival in celebration of these storied characters. This year, it will be held June 19-22. Join in the zany fun and do some clowning around of your own! There are many other festivals and special events in New Brunswick during the summer season. They provide great family entertainment.

New Brunswick is a FUN place and fun is what children love. There is so much to do and see and experience for everyone. Children and summer, beaches and sunshine — kids of all ages will find New Brunswick to be a PLAYGROUND OF ADVENTURE. Join in the FUN!

What better travelling companion for the children than a story about youngsters, places and events? New Brunswick has a number of very talented authors of childrens' books and below is a list of some available in bookstores:

NEW BRUNSWICK

Bay A Way by Mary Irvine Moods and Magic by Mary Irvine How I Came To Be In New Brunswick by children of school districts 26 & 27 (Multicultural Association) The War At Fort Maggie by Raymond Bradbury The Cow With The Musical Moo by Desmond Pacey The Mare's Egg by Carol Spray Will O' the Wisp by Carol Spray Don't Dilly Dally, Dear by Joan Vowles by Joan Vowles Come to the Sea Oland the Unwise Owl by Don Brewster Foxy Freddy's Bicentennial Party by Jim Morrison The Naughty Billy Goat by Irma Sanderson Polly and the Acorn by lead Hadley Views of Fredericton — A Picture History for Coloring by Linda Squires Hansen Noel and Jimmy - Why by George Frederick Clark

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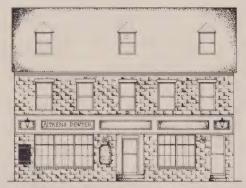
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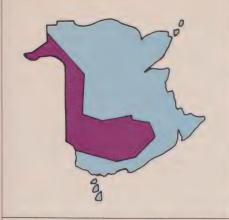
St. John River Valley

The Rhine of America with its mythical republic, impressive falls and wells-in-the-rocks, the longest covered bridge in the world, a lovely capital city, fine handcrafts and fun for the entire family...a river to experience and enjoy.









The beautiful St. John River is the most commanding feature of this region. Originally called "oa-lus-tuk" or goodly river, it was the first route travelled by the Maliseet and Micmac, explorers and soldiers, Acadians and Loyalists, Scots and Danes. Often referred to as the Rhine of North America, it originates in the northern forests of Maine and wends its way, here and there, harnessed for power and recreation, for over 725 km (450 miles) through broad green vistas, lush forests and rolling farmland to the Bay of Fundy. It parallels the Trans-Canada Highway from Edmundston to Fredericton, the "river road" to the historic city of Saint John and after a unique performance known as the Reversing Falls Rapids exits with the outgoing tides.

The river valley has been influenced over the years by the original Indian inhabitants, the settlers of the three major seigniories established by France in the mid-1600s and now called Brayons, the United Empire Loyalists who arrived in 1783 and settlers from other homelands such as Scotland and Denmark. This rich mosaic of culture and history unfolds as

you follow the river.

As you enter New Brunswick from the Province of Quebec, the first community you'll find along the Trans-Canada Highway is **Saint-Jacques**. There is a provincial Tourist Information Centre here. Attractions in the area include Les Jardins de la République, a campground and recreation park that features camping, a swimming pool, tennis courts, nature trails, an amphitheatre and adventure playground. Vintage automobiles are on display at the Automobile Museum in the park along with other mechanical marvels of yesteryear.

Edmundston — capital of Madawaska

The city of **Edmundston**, highspirited and French in flavor, is located at the junction of the Madawaska and St. John rivers. It is known as the capital of the Republic of Madawaska, which originated in the 1800s as the result of the strong patriotism of the area residents who were eager to establish their own identity. They were tired of being pawns

Including Edmundston, the Republic of Madawaska, Grand Falls, Woodstock, Fredericton and the Capital Region and Sussex

in border negotiations between Canada and the United States. The duties of honorary president are assigned to the mayor and the republic boasts its own flag and coat of arms. The Madawaska Museum features local history and travelling displays. Special exhibits are featured at the Gallery Colline, on the Saint-Louis College campus. The pulpmill and forest nursery of Fraser Co. offer tours and there are nature trails to explore and enjoy.

A sidetrip along Route 120 leads to the popular summer recreation area at Lac-Baker. Communities enroute include

Verret and Baker Brook.

Lac-Baker was named around 1850. Activities include swimming, sailing, water skiing, board sailing and boating. Lac-Baker Beach and Frontier are two provincial parks found in the area.

Not far from here in the community of Clair (Route 205) a local museum is of interest and near by at Saint-François-de-Madawaska handcrafts

are featured.

Just off the Trans-Canada Highway in Saint Basile a museum, housed in a replica of a 1786 chapel, has a cemetery containing original tombstones dating back to 1785.

Downriver at Rivière-Verte the shortest covered bridge in the province crosses the Quisibis River. Sainte-Anne-de-Madawaska is a popular area for fishing and hunting enthusiasts.

Saint-Leonard, located at the junction of Routes 2 and 17, is the home of the internationally renowned Madawaska Weavers where tours are available. Travel counsellors at a provincial Tourist Information Centre can provide details on activities and attractions.

At Saint-Leonard, Route 17 crosses through forests to the Restigouche Up-

lands.

Grand Falls boasts one of the largest cataracts east of Niagara Falls. Each year thousands of visitors enjoy the spectacle of the falls. The gorge is 1.5 km (one mile) long and has fascinating wells-in-therocks. Interpretative displays explain the action of the falls and their effect on the surrounding terrain. Stairs provide access down into the gorge and several walking trails offer a variety of vantage points from which to view this natural phenomenon. A Tourist Information Centre features a gift shop and restaurant.

At one time Grand Falls or Grand-Sault, since it is an officially bilingual town, was an important military post. The main street still reflects the dimensions of the parade square. There is a museum of local history. Today, the town

is an important agricultural centre with potatoes as the major crop. In summer, fields of potato blossoms and the unique potato sheds inspire both painters and photographers.

Saint-André, near by on Route 255, is a popular hunting and fishing area.

Off the beaten track on Route 108, **Drummond** was named around 1860 in honor of Major Drummond of the famed 104th Regiment. At **New Denmark**, the largest Danish colony in Canada preserves its history in the New Denmark Memorial Museum. This is an area where many traditions of the early Danish settlers have been maintained by their descendants as part of daily life.

Plaster Rock on Route 385 was the site of an early plaster mill in the centre of a rich lumbering and agricultural area. Located on the Tobique River, this is prime hunting and fishing country. From Plaster Rock, Route 385 continues on to Mount Carleton Provincial Park which is a wilderness setting for those seeking complete escape from day-to-day hustle

and bustle.

Travelling along the river from the Madawaska/Grand Falls area, you'll see many spectacular views of one of the most beautiful waterways in North America. There is a choice of two routes, the Trans-Canada Highway or the more leisurely Route 105, both of which follow the river.

Take time to visit the many commu-

nities nestled along the river.

Access to Route 105 is at the village of **Perth-Andover** where a handcraft shop features native crafts from the nearby Maliseet Indian Reserve. At Four Falls on the outskirts of the village there is a golf course that is truly international. The clubhouse and pro shop are in the United States and the course itself is in Canada. You might even "hook your ball out of the country" on the first fairway. From Perth-Andover, Routes 109 and 385 also lead to Plaster Rock and Mount Carleton Provincial Park.

Downriver at **Beechwood** tours are available at a major hydroelectric development. A fish elevator lifts the famed Atlantic salmon 18 metres (60 feet) over

the dam.

Continuing on Route 105, you come to **Bath** where just east, via Route 565, a covered ridge spans the Monquart River. In Carleton County, which is an important agricultural centre, there are seven covered bridges. A total of 33 of these wooden reminders of the past are found in the St. John River Valley. Inquire at a Tourist Information Centre for a listing of locations.

Nearby at **Bristol** a general store, operated in the old tradition, is a favorite stop for both residents and visitors.

Florenceville, located on the Trans-Canada Highway overlooking a curve in the St. John River, is the site of McCain's headquarters. This company is one of the largest frozen food producers in the world featuring a variety of products. (No tours are available.) Florenceville was settled in 1832 and named to honour Florence Nightingale, heroine of the Crimean War. There is a farmers' market here during the summer months featuring fresh produce and crafts of the area.

Across the river from Florenceville, Route 110 leads to the farming commu-

nity of **Centreville** which is a secondary entry point from Maine.

Hartland, located at one of the many junctions of Routes 105 and 2 (Trans-Canada) as they weave their way downriver, is the site of the longest covered bridge in the world. This impressive and much photographed structure stretches for 391 metres (1,282 ft.) across the St. John River. Built in 1899, it is significant as an important historic attraction and man-made wonder. A rest area overlooking the bridge is a good vantage point for taking pictures.

A major entry point from Houlton, Maine, via U.S. 95, **Woodstock** is referred to as the "hospitality town." The

first automatic dial telephone system in Canada was developed here in 1900. At Upper Woodstock, the Old County Court House, built in 1833, is open to the public. Lovely old homes add charm to this friendly town with its tree-lined streets. Just west of Woodstock on Route 95, complete travel information on New Brunswick is available at a Tourist Information Centre. Horseback riding is available in the Woodstock area, there is a waterslide and a summer farmers' market is a popular stop for travellers.

Farther down along the river **Meductic** was the site of a Maliseet fort and village. One of the first chapels in New Brunswick was built here by French settlers in 1717 and the chapel's bell was donated by King Louis XV of France. A memorial cairn marks the site of this early

church.

From here Route 122 leads to **Canterbury**, a small community founded in 1825, and an area known as "land of the lakes." These lakes represent the upper reaches of the Chiputneticook Lakes and the St. Croix International Waterway. A variety of outdoor activities may be enjoyed here.

Nackawic, located at a bend where the St. John River broadens, is accessible by bridge from the Trans-Canada Highway. Its name was derived from the Indian word "Nel-qwa-see-gek." Route 605 leads to Millville where a commu-

nity park has picnic sites.

By following either the Trans-Canada Highway or Route 105, you reach the Capital Region. This is a popular destination area which includes Kings Landing Historical Settlement, Mactaquac Country, the capital city of Fredericton and many surrounding communities.

Kings Landing Historical Settlement has something for everyone — fine dining at the King's Head Inn from a menu vintage 1800s, special children's tours and programs, working saw and grist mills, blacksmith shop, one-room school house, an 1830s woodboat and a variety of entertainment at the Kings Theatre. On a sprawling riverside site, Kings Landing is a meticulous restoration of the Loyalist period in New Brunswick between 1790 and 1880. The smells, sounds and sights of the past are everywhere as more than 100 costumed "residents" go about their daily tasks in the village's 60 buildings. The Emporium Gift Shop and cafeteria-style restaurant, the Axe and Plough, are located in the Visitor Reception Centre. Here, a time tunnel prepares you for your trip back to another century. Fun-filled events and activities are scheduled throughout the summer months and a variety of special programs are featured during the rest of the year. Wear good walking shoes and plan to spend at least a day exploring this fascinating settlement.

Tours aboard a paddlewheeler in the

Kings Landing Historical Settlement



Discover Your Heritage

Just a half hour drive west of Fredericton along the beautiful St. John River, you can discover the warmth and friendly atmosphere of the 19th Century. There are daily demonstrations of cooking, crafts and trades of an early community as more than 100 costumed staff show you life as it used to be. There are over 80 buildings, including a sawmill, gristmill and general store. You can join in the hay frolic, take a turn at drop spinning or chat with the blacksmith in his forge.

Enjoy free parking, wagon rides, a gift shop and fine dining. Children's programs and theatre during July and August.

Open daily at 10 a.m., from first weekend in June to Thanksgiving Monday.

For details on special events, group facilities, family and season rates, write: P.O. Box 522, Fredericton, N.B., E3A 3L4, or phone (506)363-3081.

beautiful headpond area from Kings Landing to Woolastook and Mactaquac parks are planned for this summer. Check at a Tourist Information Centre.

Route 635 leads to Lake George, a popular summer cottage area, and a provincial park which has camping and

swimming facilities.

The rural village of **Harvey** is accessible via Route 3. Founded in 1840, it is a rich agricultural and dairy farming area. Horseback riding and learn-to-ride camps are found here. Fresh water swimming may be enjoyed at the many lakes in the area. A woolen mill which has maintained the charm and aura of years gone by is still operating nearby.

East of Harvey via Routes 3 and 4 is McAdam. Its historic railway station, built in 1900 of locally quarried granite, has been declared a national historic site. A bird sanctuary ensures abundant and interesting birdlife in the area and there is easy access to the St. Croix River system with its myriad of lakes and streams. Camping is available in the area.

Route 3 leads to the **Fundy Tidal Coast** with its tremendous tides.

At Longs Creek, on the Trans-Canada Highway, Woolastook Campground and Wildlife Park features animals indigenous to Atlantic Canada and two exciting waterslides. It is a popular stop for the young at heart. Boats may be rented at the park and there is a canteen, along with a gift shop and camping facilities.

Mactaquac Country is a tourist area that has evolved as a result of the establishment of a major hydro generating station. The focal point is Mactaquac Provincial Park complemented by facilities and attractions along Route 105.

Mactaquac is an all-season, super park on a site of 567-hectares (1,400-acres) and offers campsites, kitchen shelters, hot showers, laundry facilities and a camp store. There are two supervised beaches, marinas, a championship 18-hole golf course, nature trails, recreation programs and a spacious lodge and lounge for dining. The headpond is popular for small-mouth bass fishing. There are several craft studios in the area as well as opportunities for horseback riding.

As you leave Mactaquac Country via the Trans-Canada Highway, toward Fredericton, you'll see a federal hatchery which raises salmon for stocking provincial rivers and streams. Visitors are welcome.

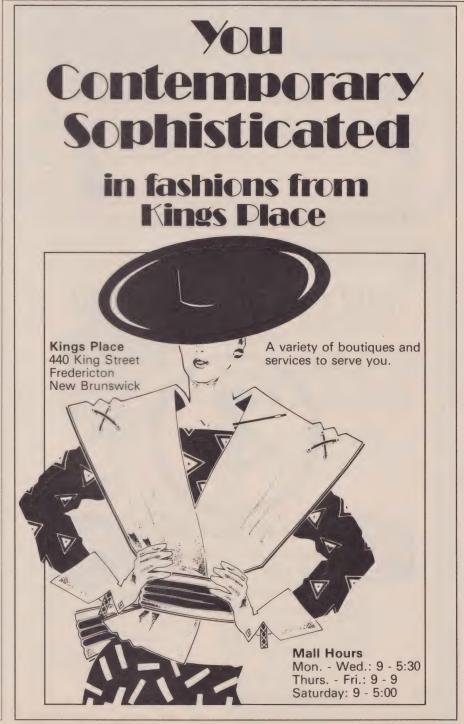
Fredericton — catch the spirit

Celebrating its 200th birthday this year, the city of **Fredericton** invites both residents and visitors to join in the fun. Fredericton is the capital of the province and a truly gracious city. Tree-lined streets branch out from the St. John River as it flows through the city's central core. Named in honor of the second son of

King George III, Fredericton was at one time an important military centre and traces of this period are in evidence at Officer's Square and Compound. Here the sounds of marching feet and shouts of command seem to echo still. Several buildings including the guardhouse and officers' barracks have been restored and are open to the public. Fredericton is also an important centre for the arts and is the site of the internationally renowned Beaverbrook Art Gallery which features many fine collections including works by Dali, Hogarth, Gainsborough and Kreighoff. The gallery has recently expanded its facilities and provides one of the most impressive showcases of art in Eastern

Canada. Known as the City of Stately Elms, Fredericton features summer dinner theatre and is also the home of Theatre New Brunswick.

Crafts are everywhere in the Capital Region as more than 20 members of the New Brunswick Crafts Council reside and work in the area. Fredericton is often referred to as "the pewter capital of Canada" because there are so many people creating widely acclaimed items in pewter. Most welcome visitors into their studios. The New Brunswick Craft School is located in the military compound and visitors are welcome. The University of New Brunswick, overlooking the city from a lovely hillside setting, is



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On behalf of the citizens of Oromocto, I extend our warmest greetings. We are proud of our community; our green open spaces, relaxing atmosphere and healthy environment. Please make yourself at home and do enjoy your stay.

> Mayor W. C. RIPLEY Town of Oromocto

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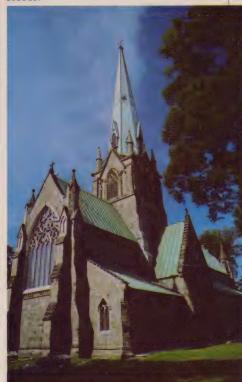
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one of North America's oldest colleges - 200 this year. The Provincial Archives providing historical and genealogical information for the entire province, Canada's first astronomical observatory, the Old Arts Building, and a restored oneroom schoolhouse are located on campus. Other special attractions in the area include Christ Church Cathedral, consecrated in 1853, the first new cathedral foundation on British soil since the Norman Conquest of 1066; the Legislative Building (circa 1880) which has one of the few copies of the original Doomsday Book and several of the Audubon bird sketches; National Exhibition Centre; Old Government House which, although not open to the public, is an impressive example of Georgian architecture; and many historic homes and churches. Walking tour booklets are available at local tourist information centres and book



A new Aquatic Centre located on "The Green" provides facilities for nonpowered, small craft such as canoes and sailboards.

The paddlewheeler, Pioneer Princess, is scheduled to offer river cruises from Fredericton and Oromocto this summer. Check at a Tourist Information Centre for schedules and prices.

Each Saturday morning beginning at dawn, the Boyce Farmers' Market features an impressive array of fresh produce, poultry, meat and seafood along with many craft and specialty items from the area.

There is harness racing twice a week at the Fredericton Raceway. Odell Park, in the heart of the city, has an interesting arboretum (tree garden) and an extensive network of nature trails. Visitors are also welcome at the city's many other parks.

The Agriculture Canada Research Station, on the outskirts of the city, as-

ranges tours on request.

Several sidetrips with a variety of attractions and activities are available from the Capital Region. Routes 8, 107 or 620 lead to **Stanley**, which was settled in 1834 by Edward Stanley, and on to the **Miramichi Basin** and the famed Miramichi River. Many outfitters in the area feature a variety of outdoor activities and there are museums that tell the story of the area. On Route 620 a craft shop is housed in a historic church and features artifacts of the area.

Travelling east along the Trans-Canada Highway (Route 2), you follow the St. John River through the "Garden Patch" to Jemseg. This is a predominately agricultural area with numerous roadside stands featuring tempting fresh fruits and vegetables. At McGowans Corner, Route 690 leads to Douglas Harbour, a popular spot for boaters, and Grand Lake Provincial Park with its camping and freshwater beach facilities.

At Jemseg, where Grand Lake, (the largest in the province) empties into the river, Route 695 leads through rolling countryside to **Cambridge-Narrows**. Here, the Hanseland Health Resort and Spa provides an unexpected vacation opportunity in a lovely lakeside setting.

From here Route 695 continues to the Fundy Tidal Coast or you may rejoin the Trans-Canada Highway via Route 710. Lakeside Provincial Park, on the Trans-Canada Highway, features camping and

swimming facilities.

Sussex, known as a dairy centre and for its fine crafts, is the site of an important potash mine. Since several covered bridges are located in the area it is an ideal locale to explore the countryside for these photogenic reminders of the past. Fine handcrafts are produced in the area and visitors are welcome at most studios. Horseback riding is available near by. Just outside town Animaland, with its unique concrete sculptures including such animals as dinosaurs and a gigantic lobster is a favorite for the entire family. A petting zoo of small animals pleases children.

Sussex Corner, on Route 111 was originally settled in the 1700s by Dutch

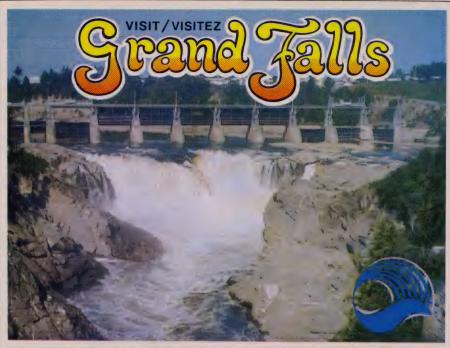
families from New Jersey.

On Route 114, just off the Trans-Canada Highway, the Mystery Crater both entertains and baffles visitors.

From here both Route 114 and Route 2 lead to the **Southeast Shores** and city

of Moncton.

From Fredericton and the Capital Region Routes 7 and 102 provide alternatives for visitors to the area. Canadian Forces Base Gagetown is the largest military training area in the British Commonwealth. There is a museum on the base and a restored blockhouse overlooks the



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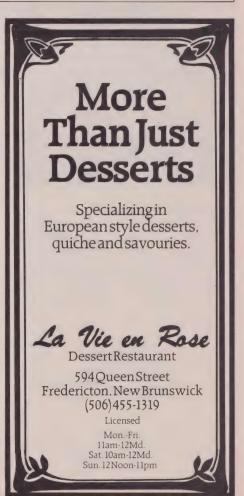
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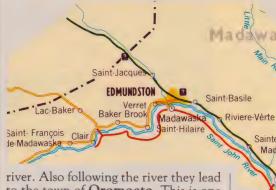


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river. Also following the river they lead to the town of **Oromocto**. This is one of the home ports of the *Pioneer Princess*.

Swimming is available at the nearby Sunbury-Oromocto Provincial Park and horseback riding is also available in the area.

Route 7 cuts through the densely wooded military base and continues on to the city of Saint John and the Fundy Tidal Coast, while Route 105 parallels the river to the village of Gagetown. Time seems to have by-passed this riverside community and perhaps it is this otherera charm that has attracted many craftspeople to settle here. For many years the internationally acclaimed Loomcrofters, creators of handwoven gifts for royalty and visitors from around the world, have maintained a studio in a former blockhouse, one of the oldest buildings on the river. The past of this area is featured in the Queens County Museum which is housed in the former home of Sir Leonard Tilley, one of the fathers of Canadian Confederation.

There are several toll-free river ferries in the area which provide an old-fashioned way to cross the river. They provide a link with several alternative routes for touring this very lovely area of the province. One popular route leads to the Kingston Peninsula, a picturesque rural area that was one of the first settled by the United Empire Loyalists around 1783. Historic sites on the peninsula are of interest and many of the province's earliest homes have survived over the years.

Routes 825 and 121 follow the shoreline to the farming community of **Hampton**. Located at the head of the Kennebecasis River a local museum displays artifacts of the region and a county jail has been restored. **Norton** is another scenic community near by.

Before Route 105 rejoins Route 7, Oak Point Provincial Park provides camping facilities, a beach area and a photogenic lighthouse. **Westfield**, on Route 7, is located at the tip of the Long Reach where the river broadens dramatically before emptying into the Bay of Fundy.

Other options from the Capital Region include Route 10 to the village of **Minto** which was the site of the first coal mining operation in North America. The neighboring community of **Chipman** is



an important centre for the manufacture of bricks. Several covered bridges are found near here and it is close to Grand Lake with its recreation, boating and swimming opportunities.

Regent Street in downtown Fredericton becomes Route 101 and travels through woodland to **Tracy** and **Fredericton Junction**. Fine country crafts are produced in this vicinity.

This route rejoins Route 7 at Welsford and continues to the **Fundy Tidal** Coast.

Telephone: (506) 357-8401

Telephone:(506) 357-3333

Trans-Canada Highway

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Telephone: (506) 263-5971

321 Principal Street

& Court House

Prince William

St. Basile

Woodstock

Fort Hughes Military Blockhouse

Sir Douglas Hazen Park, Wharf Rd.

Kings Landing Historical Settlement

34 km west of Fredericton on

St. Basile Chapel & Museum

Upper Woodstock, Route 560

Telephone: (506) 328-6011

Carleton County Historical Society

Historic nd Museums

Le Petit Musée

Clair

Telephone: (506) 992-2308

Edmundston

Automobile Museum In Les Jardins de la Republique Provincial Park (exit off TCH at St. Jacques)

Telephone: (506) 739-7254

Madawaska Museum 195 Hebert Blvd.

Telephone: (506) 739-7254

Fredericton

Beaverbrook Art Gallery

703 Queen St.

Telephone: (506) 455-6551/5316

Christ Church Cathedral

Between Queen and Brunswick Sts. Telephone: (506) 454-4821

Guard House & Barrack Room

4 Carleton St.

Telephone: (506) 453-3747

Legislative Assembly Building Corner Queen & St. John St. Telephone: (506) 453-2527

National Exhibition Centre & N.B. Sports Hall of Fame

503 Queen St.

Telephone: (506) 453-3747

York Sunbury Historical Society Museum Queen Street Telephone: (506) 455-6041

University of New Brunswick Campus

Telephone: 453-4793 Art Centre

Brydone Jack Observatory Burden Academy

Electrical Engineering Exhibit

D Level, Head Hall Old Arts Building Provincial Archives

Bonar Law-Bennett Building

Gagetown

Queen's County Museum Route 102

Telephone: (506) 488-2966

Grand Falls

Grand Falls Museum 209 Sheriff St.

Telephone: (506) 473-5265

Hampton

Kings County Museum Route 121

Telephone: (506) 433-3244

Kingston

John Fisher Memorial Museum MacDonald Consolidated School Telephone: (506) 763-2002

New Denmark

New Denmark Historical Society

& Museum

Telephone: (506) 553-6804

Oromocto

Canadian Forces Base & Gagetown Military Museum Use main gate into Base Gagetown

Golf Edmundston

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Telephone: (506) 735-3086

Fredericton

Country Club of Fredericton Telephone: (506) 454-0535 or 454-0537

Grand Falls

Grand Falls Golfing Ltd. Telephone: (506) 473-5186

Hampton

Hampton Country Club Inc. Telephone: (506) 832-7986

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Mactaguac Provincial Park Golf Course

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Minto

Ridgeview Greens Golf and Country Club Telephone: (506) 327-3535

Nackawic

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Oromocto

C.F.B. Gagetown Golf Club Telephone: (506) 357-3002

Perth-Andover (Four Falls)

Aroostook Valley Golf Club

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Celebrations

There never has to be a reason for New Brunswickers to to have a party. The only essentials for a "good do" are enthusiasm and the desire to have fun. And they do—whether it's a small, family get-together or a whole city decked out in its best for a 200-candle birthday.

Two cities in the province are celebrating that birthday this year. Fredericton, the capital, and Saint John, the Loyalist City, that is not only "200 years proud" but also is playing

host for the 1985 Canada Summer Games.

Festivals abound throughout the province and range from small country fairs to the multi-event, urban extravaganzas that last for days and attract crowds of visitors. Usually they are based on a theme that is important to the community — a local product, historical or cultural ties, a favorite food, a popular sport or even a family reunion.

Seafood is the star at many of the festivals along the northeast coast. In Shediac lobster is king and in Campbellton salmon reigns. Oysters, clams, cod and crab are featured in various dishes in different places but always sauced with ap-

preciation and affection.

The fruits of the sea are also celebrated at festivals in Caraquet and Shippagan but the importance of fishermen, the fleet and Acadian traditions receive particular emphasis. Another aspect of the coastal region is honored at the Cocagne

International Hydroplane Regatta.

Most good parties have music and New Brunswickers applaud that custom. At the Miramichi Folksong Festival in Newcastle, old lumbermen's ballads are reintroduced and enjoyed by fans from near and far. Baroque music captivates and charms in the special setting of sea and sand at Lamèque. Woodstock enhances sound and taste in a wonderful combination of both at the Bluegrass and Strawberry Festival.

Perhaps some of New Brunswick's love of a party comes from its Irish ancestry but everyone, whatever their background, joins in the gaiety of Canada's International Irish Festival at Chatham. Loyalist traditions may be a bit more formal but the wonderful costumes and events during Loyalist Days in Saint John give joy to all ages.

The Foire Brayonne in Edmundston, the capital of the mythical Republic of Madawaska, is a reminder of the past but there is nothing old-fashioned about the very real *joie*

de vivre of this French fête.

There are many different ways to have a party — a spangled, rambunctious parade or a quiet chat with a neighbor, the sumptuous spread of a feast or a tasty tidbit with a cup of tea, a country hoe-down or a formal ball, a full-dress concert or a friendly singsong.

New Brunswickers enjoy them all and you are invited to come and join us in the fun. We'll make sure you feel welcome.

For a 1985 Calendar of Events stop at a Tourist Information Centre or dial, toll-free, 1-800-561-0123 in Canada or the United States or 1-800-442-4442 in New Brunswick.



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Seafood is a star

But the menu is varied. You can sample Acadian specialties, continental cuisine, home baking, fresh fruit, rustic fish or game, fabulous fiddleheads and sherbet fit for the Queen

How do you pick a place to eat when you're travelling? Some people follow familiar signs, read restaurant guides or do research in tourist literature. Others follow the recommendations of friends or look for lots of trucks in the parking lot. Nature lovers often just buy the basic ingredients and search out a picnic site with a spectacular view.

Any of these methods work well in New Brunswick. Canada's Picture Province has scenic landscapes everywhere. And in a province with 1,400 miles of seacoast and acres of fertile farmland, fresh produce is abundant and readily available.

Seafood is often the star on New Brunswick menus and deserves the cheers and applause it's awarded by visitors and local people. Lobster used to be considered a staple for the poor. There was so much of it easily at hand in coastal regions that it appeared baked, boiled or broiled — in stews, salads, sandwiches or casseroles.

Now, whatever the presentation, it is high on the list for everyone. Sometimes inlanders find the sight of a whole, boiled lobster a little daunting — but waiters, fellow diners,

even the place mats make it easy to open that shell for the glorious feast within.

Lobster is served in many restaurants — a simple country dinner with a very reasonable price at Bon Accueil near Kouchibouguac, in sophisticated, gourmet dishes at Grannan's in Saint John, in a variety of appetizing ways all along the Acadian Coast or seasoned by the salt air anywhere on Grand Manan Island.

One of the favorite treats in New Brunswick is a lobster roll—a great and reasonable way to taste this special seafood. They are made with succulent chunks of that wonderful meat melded with mayonnaise, usually home-made, piled lavishly on a roll, often garnished with lettuce. New Brunswickers love to talk about food and where to get the best lobster roll is a delightful subject for research as well as discussion. The Compass Rose on Grand Manan receives a number of votes each year as does the Herring Cove Golf Club on Campobello but there is a long, impressive list of nominees.

Chowder is another dish that can bring out dreamy descriptions or heated arguments. In this province, chowder

is made with cream or milk and the favorites have a base of seafood or various kinds of fish combined with potatoes, onions and a touch of salt pork. Oyster stew and lobster stew are much the same but without the vegetables added. Pond's Chalets, Ludlow, claims that Lena's Chowder is the best but Cy's in Moncton has lots of fans too. Even small lunch counters in out-of-the-way corners have their own recipes and it is great eating trying to find the best — whether it's clam, salmon, fish, seafood or even corn.

New Brunswick has a pervasive Acadian flavor in its food as well as in its culture. La Fine Grobe in Nigadoo combines local produce with Acadian tradition and the European training of its owners to produce gourmet dining in a seaside setting. Hotel Paulin in Caraquet is also on the waterfront and has a special understanding of how to prepare fresh fish that can never be found without the interest and knowledge of generations of fishermen. They also make a traditional sugar pie that shouldn't be resisted however stringent the diet. At La Cave a Pape in Moncton, Acadian precepts are adapted to the menu in preparing meat and fish.

Cuisine based on other cultural backgrounds has become more readily available with many newcomers to the province contributing their own favorite styles and recipes. L'Europe in St. Andrews and the Mozart Cafe in Cambridge-Narrows are based on German and Austrian modes. The Continental in Saint John offers the kind of choice implicit in its name.

One of the members of the Atlantic Team at the 1984 Food Olympics (at which the Canadian Team took top honors) was Graham Tricket, host of The Village Inn at Newcastle. He offers regular, local choices but is also able to cater for elaborate, special orders.

Home-made bread, rolls, pies and cookies are dividends at many owner-operated establishments such as vacation farms and country inns. The Pres du Lac Motel in Grand Falls includes soup among its cooked-right-here goodies. Marshlands Inn in Sackville even makes its own ice cream as well as using produce from its back garden in season.

Natural foods are served with enthusiasm at provincial restaurants like the Broadway Cafe in Sussex, Country Fare in Fredericton, La Licorne in Moncton and Windridge Farms in St. Andrews. The latter makes superbice cream and their raspberry sherbet was judged fit for a queen when Elizabeth II visited New Brunswick in September, 1984.

For the freshest, best-tasting, least expensive products of nature, New Brunswick has U-Pick strawberry, raspberry, blueberry and apple farms. You do the work but you reap the tastiest and save the most money. Since there are a number of sugar bushes in the province, there are lots of treasured recipes for great maple delicacies, too.

Fast food chains serving their specialties are omnipresent but in New Brunswick we add fried clams and fish and chips to the succulent morsels quickly and easily served.

Hotel and motel chains are also represented with a variety of restaurants — from counter service to luxurious dining rooms — and provide the comfort of the familiar.

Candle-lit service with a predominantly French cuisine is the specialty of Chez Jean Pierre in Moncton. The Victoria and Albert in Fredericton also offers elegant dining with a wide range of choices. In the same city, Eighty-Eight Ferry has a more limited choice but every dish is a jewel, lovingly presented with a fresh flower or signature-cut, little figure as a garnish. A well-known travel writer describes this restaurant as "worth four stars and a detour."

New Brunswick outfitters have always prided themselves on their ability in preparing trophies of fish or game with skill and expertise. Hearty appetites are expected in these rustic settings and plates are usually piled high. Now those talents are more apt to be used year-round for visitors who enjoy time and space away from urban sights and sounds.

Reservations are almost always necessary at establishments with this kind of special service, as they are at luxe dining rooms, at places where your table for dinner is yours for the evening and at small inns famed for fabulous food such as Shadow Lawn in Rothesay, where the menu is set unless prearranged.

York's in Perth-Andover is a great spot for real trenchermen. They practically invented home-cooking and their patrons are continually being urged to try something else on the menu. One of the prices listed can cover all the choices.

Famous New Brunswick menus should always include fiddleheads. Whether plain with a little butter or vinegar or incorporated into special gourmet dishes such as the fiddlehead soup at Rossmount in St. Andrews — this marvellous, green delicacy of spring inspires poets as well as gourmets.

There are many other local favorites, sometimes available in restaurants, often featured at local festivals. Ployes (buckwheat pancakes) in Edmundston and fricots (meat stews), poutines and seafood specialities such as clampie on the Acadian Coast deserve celebrations.

Cookbooks prepared by local organizations offer special local dishes as prepared by the best cooks of the area and add the dimension of taste to a souvenir of a happy holiday.

There are a myriad of good things to eat in this province and many wonderful places to enjoy them — only a few of them could be mentioned here. But New Brunswickers do love to talk about food nearly as much as they like eating it. They are usually more than willing to reveal their favorite recipes or eating places. Exploring, sampling, discovering the best on the tables of this Picture Province should be an integral part of a wonderful vacation.

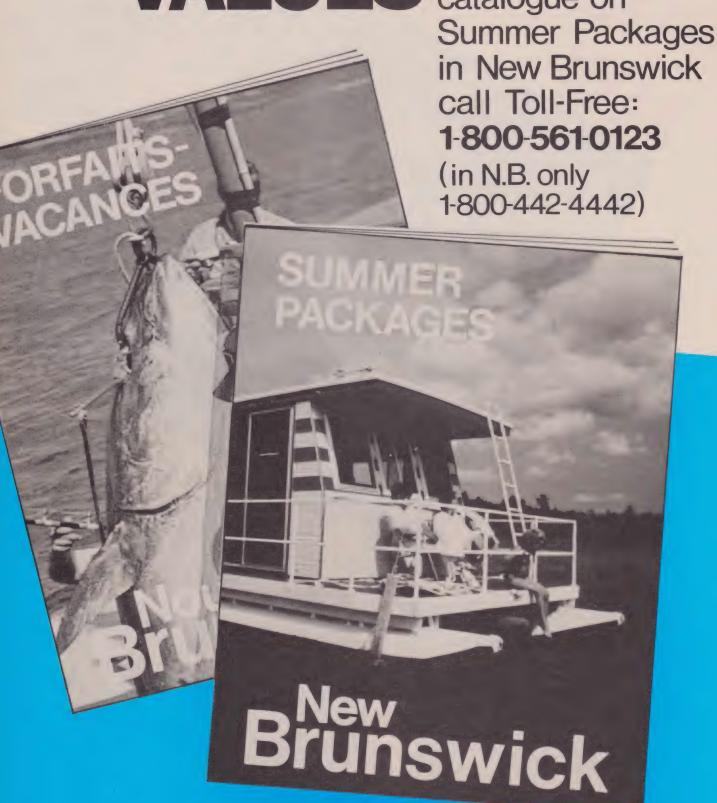
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Flag (provincial):

28,354 sq. mi or 73,437 sq. km (85 per cent of which is forested)

Bird (provincial):

Chickadee

Capital City:

Fredericton

Climate:

In New Brunswick, as in the rest of Canada, weather reports are given in degrees Celsius rather than Fahrenheit. Summers in N.B. are warm and usually quite dry. In July, the mean daily temperature is 16°C (60°F) in the northern parts of the province, 19°C (66°F) inland and cooler along the coast, where light outerwear may be required for evenings.

Currency exchange:

Best exchange rates on foreign money can be obtained at major financial institutions. Currency exchange services are also available at certain Tourist Information Centres located along the Canada-U.S.A. border. (These centres are indicated by a blue \$ on the New Brunswick Travel Map.)

Dial-a-nite:

New Brunswick features a free inprovince accommodation reservation system, available at all provincial Tourist Information Centres shown with a red? on the New Brunswick Travel Map. It allows you to make advance reservations with hotels, motels, farm vacations, outfitters and many privately owned campgrounds throughout the province.

Duty free items:

On entry, visitors from the United States 16 years of age or older: 50 cigars, 200 cigarettes and 0.9 kg (two pounds) of manufactured tobacco. If 19 years of age or older: 1.1 litres (40 ounces) of liquor or wine, or 24×336-ml (12-ounce) cans or bottles of beer or ale. Food for two days personal use and bona fide gifts to the value of \$40 (Canadian funds) per reci-



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Returning United States residents (after more than 48 hours in Canada) \$400 worth of articles for personal use. If all or part of this exemption has been claimed in the preceding 30 days, a limit of \$25 per individual. Duty free items can include up to 100 cigars (non-Cuban), one litre of alcoholic beverage (if 21 years of age or older) and 200 cigarettes (one carton). If visit was less than 48 hours, \$25 exemption (also mentioned above) can include 50 cigarettes, 10 cigars (non-Cuban), 150 ml (5.1 ounces) of alcoholic beverages. Individuals departing from Canada through the Customs Port of Edmundston, N.B., may take advantage of a Duty Free Shop which has been established as a pilot project. Shops may be established at other land-based points at a later date.

Ferry service:

On the lower reaches of the St. John River, there are several toll-free ferries in operation. Other free ferries operate between Lamèque and Miscou Islands and during the summer between mainland New Brunswick and Deer Island. CN Marine operates a toll ferry between New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island and another between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Flower (provincial): Purple Violet

Highways and by-ways:

Speed limits on provincial highways are posted in kilometres — for example 90 km equals 55 miles per hour and 50 km equals 30 miles per hour.

Regular, unleaded and diesel gas is available throughout the province and sold by the litre. There are 3.78 litres in one U.S. gallon.

Vehicle insurance is compulsory in the province, with a minimum coverage of \$100,000 in public and property damage. In case of accident to a person or to property on a highway due to the operation of a motor vehicle, the operator shall offer assistance to the injured person and is required to give his name and address. If total damage amounts to \$200 or over or has caused death or injury to any person, particulars should be reported immediately to the nearest police department.

The driver of a motor vehicle meeting or overtaking a school bus upon a highway when flashing lights are displayed on such school bus shall stop at not less than 6 m (20 ft.) from the bus and shall not pass until it is again in motion or the lights cease flashing.

Trailer coaches are welcome and no entry permit is required. The maximum length permitted is 11 m (35 ft.), maximum length of trailer and towing vehicle is 20 m (65 ft.) and the maximum width 259 cm (102 in).

Holidays:

A total of 11 legal holidays are observed throughout New Brunswick. They are in 1985: New Year's Day, Good Friday (April 5), Easter Monday (April 8), Victoria Day (May 20), Canada Day (July 1), New Brunswick Day (August 5), Labor Day (September 2), Thanksgiving Day (October 14), Remembrance Day (November 11), Christmas and Boxing Day (December 25-26).

Hospitals/emergencies

In the event of an emergency visitors should dial 0 or 911. Medical services are listed in the front of the telephone directories and are marked by a white H on a green background on road signs. Visitors should check health insurance coverage before leaving home and carry copies of current prescriptions.

Language:

New Brunswick is Canada's only officially bilingual province with approximately 35 per cent of the population Frenchspeaking.

Liquor:

Legal drinking age in licensed premises is 19 years. Bottled liquor (spirits, wine, beer) is sold only in government stores.

Metric system:

The metric system is based on tens. The temperature difference between the freezing point of water and its boiling point is 100 equal units or degrees. In CELSIUS water boils at 100 degrees and freezes at 0 degrees, instead of the FAHRENHEIT readings of 212 and 32 degrees.

Rainfall is now recorded in millimetres (mm). A mm is about the thickness of a 10-cent piece.

Most consumer products are sold in litres and kilograms.

Gasoline, among other products, is sold in litres. One litre is equivalent to 0.264 U.S. gallons, and 0.219 Imperial gallon.

A kilogram (kg) weighs 2.2 pounds, while a metre (m) is 39.37 inches in length.

Passports and visas:

Citizens or permanent residents of the United States do not require passports or visas to travel in New Brunswick. You need identification — a birth certificate, proof of citizenship, voter's certificate or other official papers. If under 18 and unac-

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companied by an adult, you must bring written permission of parent or guardian to travel in Canada. If you are a citizen of another country and resident in the United States, bring your Alien Registration Receipt Card. U.S. drivers' licences are valid in New Brunswick.

Police:

New Brunswick highways and streets are patrolled by three police forces. Some sections of major highways are patrolled by the RCMP and others by the New Brunswick Highway Patrol (NBHP). In most municipalities, this surveillance is the responsibility of municipal police forces. In case of emergency, dial 0 or 911.

Population:

696,401

Postage:

Visitors are required to use Canadian postage stamps when mailing letters, cards or parcels while in New Brunswick.

Radio (C.B.):

U.S. citizens visiting Canada may be issued a permit for a Citizen's Band Radio. For information on licensing, write: Telecommunications Regulations Branch, Dept. of Communication, 1222 Main Street, Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada E1C 8P9. (Allow 60 days for a response.)



Mandatory for drivers and passengers. Children under 18 kilograms (40 lbs.) must be in an infant carrier or approved child restraint.

Ship Logo (Tourism Emblem):



Tartan (provincial):



Tourist Information Centres:

Tourism New Brunswick maintains Tourist Information Centres at major entry points: Edmundston, Saint-Leonard, Woodstock (Route 95), St. Stephen, Aulac, Campobello and Campbellton. Others are at St. Andrews, Bathurst, Newcastle, Chatham, Moncton, Fredericton, Saint John and Penobsquis. Tourist Information Centres sponsored by municipalities and service clubs are located throughout the province.

Tourist Information Centres are indicated by ? on the New Brunswick Travel Map and along provincial highways.

Time:

New Brunswick is on Atlantic Daylight Time. Entering New Brunswick from Maine or Quebec, set your watches ahead one hour.

Vacation packages:

A variety of vacation packages are available in the province. For a listing contact Tourism New Brunswick.

Want More Information?

Write:

Tourism New Brunswick P.O. Box 12345 Fredericton, New Brunswick Canada E3B 5C3

or by telephone:

1-800-561-0123 (from Canada and U.S.A.) 1-800-442-4442 (from within New Brunswick)

These numbers are for information only and no reservations can be made.



FOUNDED IN 1839, almost a generation before Confederation, Mount Allison is one of Canada's foremost undergraduate universities. Though the campus may be built from the stones of history, the ideas it embodies are as modern as the latest microchip technology.



VISIT MOUNT ALLISON THIS SUMMER AND DISCOVER

...a superb conference centre



Meeting rooms and theatres with seating for up to 1500; residence space for 1000; conference support services of every description. In the Maritimes, Mount Allison is the perfect location for summer conferences and meetings large or small. Visit the Conference Office in Centennial Hall for complete information.

...exciting summer courses

Improve a skill; debate an issue; learn a language; paint a master-

piece. Mount Allison's summer programmes in sports, music, art, dance, and languages can make learning fun. Concerts, talks, films, parties, and recreational acti-

parties, and recreational activities round out a great holiday learning experience.

...a priceless artistic heritage

The Owens Art Gallery, established in 1894, and completely renovated in 1972, is one of the largest university galleries in Canada. Travelling exhibitions, student



shows, and a permanent collection of over 2000 works of art make the Owens one of Southeast New Brunswick's leading cultural attractions.

...a haven for quiet meditation

At the heart of Mount Allison's



tree-shaded campus, the soaring, graceful architecture of the University Chapel inspires a mood of contemplation. Stone, wood, and stained glass blend in a time-

less alliance of art and spiritual expression. Services of worship, as well as choral and organ recitals in the Chapel are open to all.

...a rewarding place to study

Looking for the right place to pursue further studies? Mount Allison's low faculty-tostudent ratio, individualized



courses, 400,000-volume library, and stimulating campus life -style all contribute to a very special quality of education. Drop in to the Admissions Office in Centennial Hall for detailed information and a friendly welcome.

...an economical place to stay

Comfortable residence accommodations and good meals are available to students, alumni, and other summer visitors to Mount Allison, at very reasonable prices. If a taste of campus living would enhance your stay, contact the Conference Office to enquire about reservations.

For further information write to: Information Office, Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick E0A 3C0 or call: (506)536-2040 ext. 330



Sackville, New Brunswick

